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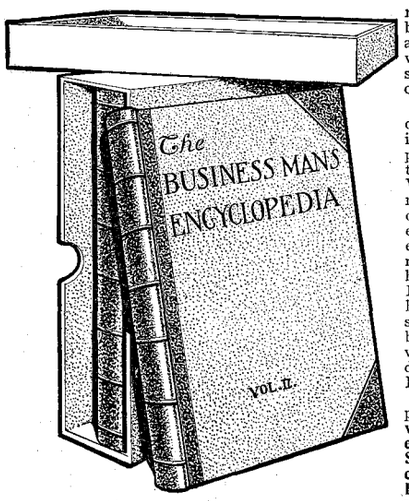

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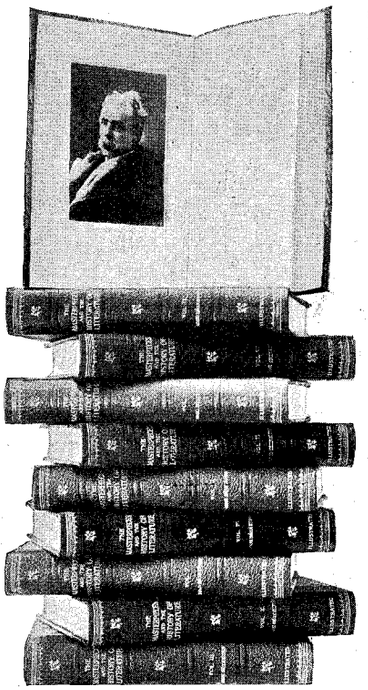

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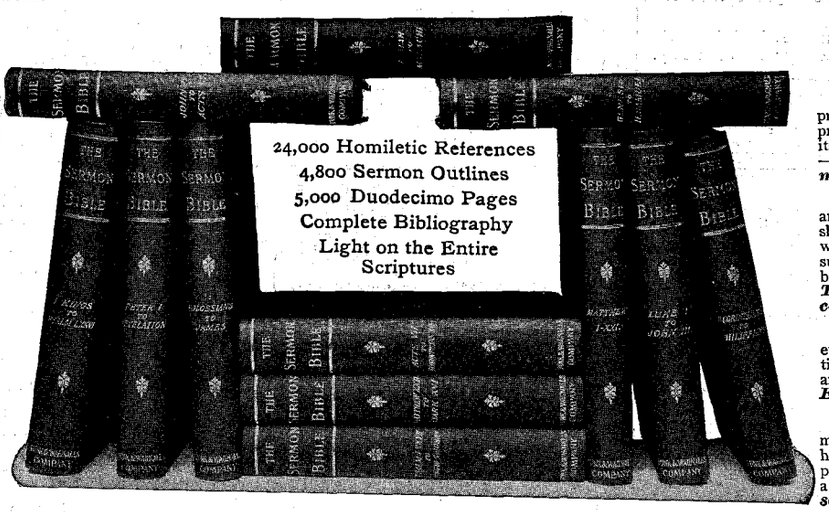

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BUSINESS INTERESTS AND THE BACON APPOINTMENT.

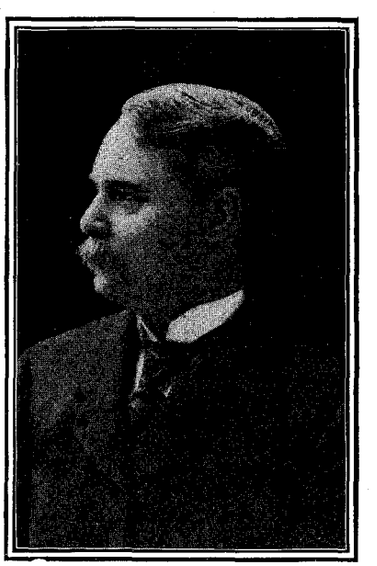
THE press generally express unalloyed satisfaction over the news of the resignation of Francis B. Loomis, the late First Assistant Secretary of State. The enemies who pursued this unfortunate official during nearly all the time that he was in the public service have followed him even in his retirement to private life. Secretary Taft, in the report exonerating Mr. Loomis from the Bowen charges, declared that his greatest crime was indiscretion, but the New York *Herald* (Ind.) recently published a batch of letters which the New York *World* (Dem.) says "vitally" affects his honor. These communications were brought to light, it seems, through a quarrel between the majority and minority stockholders of the Orinoco Company, limited, claimant to the valuable Manoa concession in Venezuela, and make it appear as tho Mr. Loomis was sent to Caracas through the influence of Ohio politicians, for the especial purpose of protecting the interests of this company. Mr. Loomis, however, denies this implication with the positiveness which has been so effective in the past; and as he is now no longer connected with the Government, no inclination is manifested at Washington to probe for the truth of this new scandal. Thus, for the time being at least, ends the political and official career of this somewhat remarkable man who a few years ago started out with such bright prospects. The earlier phases of the Bowen-Loomis case were considered in our issues for May 6 and 13 and July 1.

ROBERT BACON.
Some papers regard his Wall Street record as evidence of his unfitness to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The successor to Mr. Loomis as First Assistant Secretary of State is Robert Bacon, and the papers are not unanimous in expressing approval at his appointment. Some fear is felt that he has been too long and too intimately connected with Wall-Street interests to make a satisfactory servant of the people. Biographical sketches show that Mr. Bacon was graduated from Harvard with President Roosevelt in 1880. In 1899 J. Pierpont Morgan took him into his firm in New York and made him a member of Drexel & Company, of Philadelpiha, and of the foreign branch in Paris. The most conspicuous services he did for Mr. Morgan were to direct the British end of the steamship merger which resulted in the formation of the Mercantile Marine Company in 1903; and to represent Mr. Morgan's interests in the negotiations which ended the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania. His withdrawal from the Morgan firms shortly after the settlement of the strike gave rise to the rumor that he and his chief had disagreed on important matters touching this labor disturbance. This was denied, and as the "Directory of Directors" for this year mentions Mr. Bacon as a director of many railroads and big corporations which Mr. Morgan owns or controls it would seem that the new Assistant Secretary of State and the great Wall-Street magnate are still on friendly terms and have some business interests in common. This connection, real or supposed, between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon has given occasion for the criticism which is heard against this new appointment in the State Department. Thus the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarks:

"All that is published of Mr. Bacon speaks of his high qualifications. He was a classmate of Mr. Roosevelt, whose friendship he has retained, and both the President and Mr. Root are said to have been impressed by the judgment and ability he displayed at the time of the anthracite conference. He is evidently a man of high character, wide experience, and trained judgment, and one of that class of cultivated and prosperous citizens and men of affairs whose activity in public life is to be welcomed. That his appointment will not pass without criticism, however, may be expected. We need not regard the criticism of those who look upon wealth or education as a disqualification for office; but a directorship in the United States Steel Corporation is not, it must be admitted, a claim on popularity, and at the moment when the State Department has just been assisting Mr. Morgan to extort several millions from the Chinese Government; for the surrender of a railway concession on which little or nothing had been expended, the intimate association of diplomacy and finance seems unpleasantly emphasized."

But the general trend of comment is favorable to the appointment. It is pointed out that the State Department and its auxiliary, the consular service, are the government agents upon which Americans immediately rely for the protection of their interests abroad. The extension of foreign trade, especially in the Orient, is making these interests very valuable and worthy of the highest concern of the Government. The new Assistant Secretary of State, who will have direct charge of this work for the department, has been trained to handle large affairs; he is, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says, "familiar with business methods," and, as the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) says, is willing to "abandon large compensation and influential position in private life" for "the honor and responsibility of public place." Therefore the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks:



WILLIAM J. CALHOUN,
Who goes to Venezuela as the special representative of the President to find out the truth about the Bowen-Loomis dispute.

"As a diplomatist Mr. Bacon, in one sense, has his experience all before him, but to a man of his training its acquisition ought not to be very difficult. Our diplomacy, notably in the Far East, will for some time to come turn on the treatment of questions more or less commercial, the expansion of our trade, and the general readjustment of her relations to the conditions resulting from the triumph of Japan. There will be play for special talent of the diplomat practically acquainted with high finance and familiar with its currents, and few have had more experience in this direction than Mr. Bacon, so long associated with Mr. Morgan. Toward the Far East the commercial-financial interests of the country are now being directed. Besides the tendency of our trade to expand

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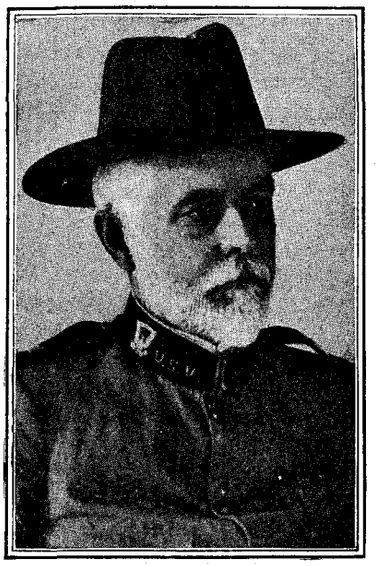
with the establishment of the 'open door' as a condition, the fact that the United States has made large investments in Japanese bonds gives Eastern affairs a place in our public policy which they have never held before. A departure has been made in our high finance that compels the State Department to add to its general diplomatic interest in the East interest of a new character. It will be interesting to note how the country accepts the appointment of Mr. Bacon, who as a protégé of Mr. Morgan would have been regarded by politicians a year or two ago as a political impossibility."

DOUBTING CUBA'S GOVERNING ABILITY.

SOME of our ablest newspapers are manifesting considerable uneasiness over the financial methods of the Cuban Government. Two years ago the Government issued a loan of $35,000,000, of which $28,000,000 were to be used to pay off the veterans of the insurgent army, and the remaining $7,000,000 were to be spent in various public improvements. The justice and correctness of these army claims are gravely disputed, and it is said that a large proportion of them are already in the hands of speculators who acquire them at a fraction of their face value. Lately it was reported that President Palma will sign another army claim bill for $20,000,000 which was passed by the Cuban Congress. Thus at the end of the present year the Republic, as the Philadephia *Inquirer* remarks, "will have contracted debts aggregating $55,000,000."



BRIG.-GEN. ROY STONE.

We are told in a posthumous article by this authority on Porto-Rican affairs that our well intended efforts to protect the islanders from exploitation have well-nigh ruined them.

Señor Quesada, Minister from Cuba to the United States, has made a statement intended to show the great prosperity of the island. On July 1, he says, there was a surplus of $20,000,000 in the treasury. The revenues of the island the last fiscal year were $30,000,000, to which should be added the previous year's surplus of $7,000,000. Against that must be charged the expenditures of the year, something like $17,000,000. This shows, according to the New York *Sun*, that the Cuban people "are bearing a tax nearly 50 per cent. greater than the needs of their Government." These "raids" on the Cuban treasury, and the high tax borne by the Cubans, are causing some comment, but most of the attention is centered around the charge that the $35,000,000 loan was issued in disregard of the treaty with the United States, which provided for American sanction of Cuban loans. Of course it is hoped that Cuba can satisfy the demands of her soldiers without crippling herself, but the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes this gloomy view of the situation:

"There is no doubt that the people of the island are enjoying a commercial and industrial prosperity which enables them to bear large burdens of taxation; present market conditions give them high prices for their principal product—sugar—and they do not perhaps realize that they are paying more for their government than during the periods of Spanish oppression against which they rebelled. There would be nothing to criticize in this were it not for the fact that the expenditures are not commensurate with this increased revenue. It is objected that the Havana Government is collecting from the people a far greater sum than is needed, and that there is already a tendency visible in the direction of improvidence.

"Read in the light of the 'Platt amendment,' it would appear that in authorizing the new debt of $28,000,000 the Cuban Congress has neglected certain essential provisions of her fundamental laws, both as to the manner of the vote and as to the omission of provision for a sinking-fund for the liquidation of the debt. In its present shape the bill authorizes an indefinite issue of 5-per-cent. bonds, or 'certificates,' and leaves to some future Congress the determination of the date of redemption or conversion of the debt. It may be that the present 'ordinary revenues of the island' are sufficient to meet the interest on this new obligation, but the whole transaction is one which will bear close scrutiny. Cuba is by no means anxious for any interference from Washington, and the people of the United States are equally averse to any such necessity arising. It begins to look, however, as tho something of that sort will be inevitable unless saner methods of finance are adopted by the Cuban statesmen."

HURTING PORTO RICO WITH OUR KINDNESS.

AN instance of literally killing with kindness is shown in the case of Porto Rico under American rule in an article in the September *North American Review* by the late Brig.-Gen. Roy Stone, an authority on Porto-Rican affairs. Within the past year or so there have leaked out through the newspapers some expressions that seem to indicate that conditions in the island are not as bright as some would expect under the guidance of the United States. We are told at the opening of Mr. Stone's contribution that the value of merchandise exported from Porto Rico for two years before American occupation was $36,000,000, while the same for two years after occupation was $17,000,000. Americans will find it hard, we read, "to realize that all their good intentions toward the people of Porto Rico have so utterly failed of accomplishment." True, we have given them good government, but still Porto-Ricans are wondering "why as a part, or even an appendage, of a great, rich, enterprising nation they should be poorer than ever; and why they were obliged to choose between starvation and the distant exile into which many thousands have actually been driven to make a living."

What, then, do the people of Porto Rico lack? And why do they lack anything? In answer, we read that they have been literally and actually "killed with kindness." Some history is recalled in the article to illustrate this point.

Porto Rico had no railroads but a fragmentary belt line, which did not serve the interior districts, and about one hundred and fifty miles of road. Fruits rotted where they fell, and only such crops were raised as could be transported. Some means of transportation was the island's greatest need, but the military government, "anxious to avoid scandals regarding franchises," discouraged all railroad-building. Yet the opposition to the railroads by the United States military government, we read, "was nothing to the paralyzing obstruction later interposed by the Congress of the United States." This obstruction was an anti-trust act. This measure was drawn up at the time when the Foraker Act became a law in April, 1900, and when thousands of Americans were drawn toward the island. American and European capitalists also turned their attention that way and preparations were made for investments which seemed to indicate a bright future for the Porto-Ricans. Then some Americans feared that the islanders would be lost in the rush of immigration, and the land monopolized by corporations and business taken possession of by Americans. Porto-Ricans themselves, we are told, had no such fears. Nevertheless members in the House proceeded to "protect the islanders." What happened is told in substance as follows:

Senator Foraker had introduced and passed through the Senate a joint resolution, saving the army commissions of certain officers of the military government whose appointments had been held over. The resolution went to the House and to the Committee on Insular Affairs, which proceeded to tack on to this harmless, simple measure a complete code of regulations for franchises, and of

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restrictions upon corporate investment in the island—"such a code as never could have been imposed on any State or Territory in the Union." Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Porto Rico, and others, protested anxiously that the House amendment endangered all that had been so generously done for the island. But President McKinley urged the instant passage of the resolution, saying that it could be corrected, if necessary, later on. The resolution passed the Senate as amended; and "a million helpless people were doomed to bitter disappointment, a large share of them to dire distress, many to banishment from their homes, and others to a lingering death."

Some of the features of this amendment, on which the blame is placed for the conditions in Porto Rico, are as follows: No corporation can buy and sell real estate there; no corporation in Porto Rico can own or control over five hundred acres of land for any agricultural purpose whatever; "no member of any corporation engaged in agriculture shall be in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture."

As a result of these restrictions not a mile of new railroad has been built on the island. We read further:

"The Council is obliged by the amendment to put into every franchise it grants a provision that the same shall be subject to 'amendment, alteration, and repeal,' that it shall enable the 'taking of the property by the public authorities,' and 'the effective regulation of all charges.' With these powers in the hands of a local, foreign, and possibly hostile legislative body, the capitalist naturally hesitates to invest. . . . . .

"The island should produce a half-million tons of sugar annually, but only reaches about 100,000, or much less than in its palmiest Spanish days.

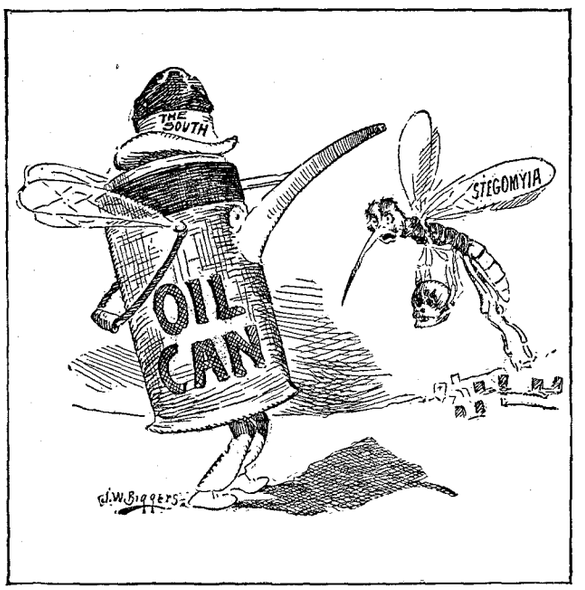
"The same conditions obtain in all other lines of business, and the commerce of the island is actually much less under American than under Spanish rule, tho, of course, that with America has increased with free trade there. . . . . .

"Is it strange, then, that the rich soil of the island is growing jungle, and the hearts of the people filled with discontent? It would have been so easy to remedy all this by a simple repeal of the resolution, after its original purpose had been served, that one wonders why it has not been done long since. The people and friends of Porto-Rico have beset the committee for years, asking its repeal, but the laws of the Medes and Persians were not as immutable as this hasty and unconsidered enactment. . . . . .

"But the mischief it has unwittingly done can still be repaired, tho it may take many years to restore the happy prospect of four years ago. The Porto-Ricans have lost faith, and the Americans have lost interest; the substantial conditions, however, remain as favorable as ever, and time and opportunity may revive the brightest hopes ever entertained for 'Porto Rico,' the 'Rich Gate' of the West Indies and the Spanish Main. Some of these conditions, and some of the dreams of the island's future once cherished by the writer may serve to lighten this gloomy picture of 'Porto Rico as it is.'"

RUSSIAN JEWS IN AMERICA.

MORE than 13 per cent. of all the Jews in existence dwell in the United States. Possibly one out of every forty-six white Americans is a Jew. Nearly every fifth inhabitant of New York City is a Jew, and Manhattan borough has twice as many Jews as any other city in the world, while the rising tide of immigration promises eventually to give to the United States a Jewish population second to that of no other nation. These weighty facts, which may be verified by a reference to "The Jewish Encyclopedia," clothe with vital interest the increasing output of literature on Jewish immigration and Jewish life in this country. The Jews are proud of their history in America. It is claimed for them by Madison C. Peters in *The Sunday Magazine* that the funds which enabled Columbus to fit out his caravels and discover the New World did not come from the jewel-casket of Isabella, but from the strong-boxes of Louis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez, two enormously wealthy Jews, who enjoyed the favor of this famous queen and her royal mate; and also that Rodrigo de Triana, the sailor who first saw land, and Louis de Torres, the first white man to set foot on American soil, were Jews. It was, however, a long time before the Jews availed themselves of the rights which Mr. Peters cedes to them as joint discoverers with Columbus of the Western Hemisphere. Only a few Spanish-Portuguese Jews came to America. The German, Dutch, and English contingents, which largely constituted the second Jewish immigration, were numerous enough to attract attention, but it was not until 1882, when the anti-Semite agitation in Russia became unbearable, that Jews began to come to America in such numbers as to give rise to a "problem." Such at least seems to be the conclusion to be drawn from a recently published book "planned and edited" by Mr. Charles S. Bernheimer. This interesting volume, entitled "The Russian Jew in America," is a symposium of facts and figures concerning the Czar's late Jewish subjects and their descendants in the United States. It gives a clear insight into the character of these new additions to the country's population, a graphic



STEGOMYIA FASCIATA—"My, what a horrible bill that monster has."
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO—"Hello, Uncle, you look a little nervous."
UNCLE SAM—"Yes? Well, when I look that way you want to look out!"
—Culver in the Baltimore *American*.

CARTOONS OF THE FEVER CAMPAIGN.

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account of their customs and present condition, and offers some encouraging speculations on their ambitions and prospects in life.

This book declares that 1,000,000 of the 1,500,000 Jews now living in the United States are Russian. Their extraction defies analysis. They are Lithuanian, Valhynian, Bessarabian, Galician, Polish, and Roumanian. But there is no dissociation among them on that account. In fact, they are, as we are informed, so faithful to Zionism and so amenable to the guiding influence of their congeners who preceded them hither, that in spite of marked tendencies to reform their ancient practises and beliefs, Henrietta Szold, one of the contributors to the book, ventures to predict:

"The result will be an United Israel in America, responsive as a body to the calls and aspirations of Israel the world over, showing neither rift nor seam where the disparate elements have been forged together, and strong through the presence of every modification of Jewish character, thought, conviction, and ideal."

The Russian Jews have invariably settled in the cities. We find that there are only about a thousand Jewish farmers in the West, four hundred in New England, and a few hundreds more in New Jersey. The points which attract the greatest numbers of immigrants are New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where they have established their "Ghettos," which if not the most squalid, are at least the most populous spots on the continent. In these overcrowded quarters they live and thrive, preserving their racial characteristics and displaying all those qualities of heart and mind which have enabled them to endure centuries of torture, persecution, and adversity. One writer says that the Jews of New York are the "healthiest and longest lived class of the population." The diseases which they are most subject to are nervous disorders.

A physician declares that "the vast majority of Jews are neurasthenics, and that nearly all the women are hysterical." His observations seem to be confirmed by the experience of all doctors who practise in the "Ghettos." Says one of the authorities quoted:

"Insanity is very frequent among the Jews. It appears that it was very frequent among the ancient Hebrews. At present we find, wherever statistics on the subject are available, that the Jews suffer proportionately from two to five times more frequently from mental alienation than non-Jews. Here in New York City we meet with similar conditions. Recent statistics show that the Jews in this city supply a greater number of insane to the asylums than any other race living here. The same can be observed in the asylums for idiotic and feeble-minded children of our city. It is stated on good authority that more than fifty per cent. of the inmates are of Jewish origin. Remembering that the Jews constitute less than twenty per cent. of the total population of Greater New York, we can appreciate the fearful proportion of insanity and idiocy among the Jews."

It seems remarkable that this high-spirited Jew, neuralist as he usually is, should enjoy the longevity and possess all the vitality accredited to him—and especially so in face of the facts that "in stature he is the shortest, the girth of his chest is the narrowest, he is paler and poorer in blood than most of the non-Jewish nations among whom he lives." This paradox is explained by the authority just above quoted as follows:

"During all his migrations from continent to continent, and from country to country, the Jew was always exposed physically and mentally to the most diversified conditions. . . . His struggles against adverse circumstances, endeavoring to readjust his organism in adaptation to new conditions, defending himself against his medieval persecutors who mercilessly gloated over his agonies, torturing him with a fiendish glee of hate and intolerance, have left him a physical wreck as far as external appearance is concerned. But on the other hand, these inimical conditions have also had other effects on the Jew's organization. Partly by weeding out, either by death or baptism, all those of the Jews who, by reason of physical, mental, and intellectual inferiority, could not withstand the ban of poverty, abuse, and persecution, and partly by keenly sharpening the senses, and by developing the functional activity of the brains of those who were sufficiently brave, stubborn enough to remain Jews in the face of that brutal persecution, natural selection has left behind a race which is at present fully equipped with means to resist poverty, misfortune, and even death more easily than other races who have had no such struggle for their existence. Only those most resistant to the effects of disease, the healthiest who could easily adapt and acclimatize themselves to new external conditions on short notice—in brief, only the fittest have survived."

We also learn from Mr. Bernheimer's book that this lack of proper physical development is the reason why so few Russian Jews become laborers. Their bodily weakness incapacitates them from doing hard manual labor, and so the lower classes become pedlers and tailors, while the more intelligent among them enter the trades and the professions. "The transition period from the junk pedler to the retail or wholesale dry-goods merchant, from the cloakmaker to the cloak manufacturer, is comparatively short." A no insignificant number of the successful and prosperous teachers, doctors, lawyers, real-estate agents, and bankers in New York and in the other large cities are Russian Jews. But in spite of their commercial and industrial activity, which is improving their economic conditions so rapidly, Mr. Bernheimer contends that they are not so given to money-making as are their German coreligionists. In fact their intellectual temperament and lofty aspirations are their distinctive characteristics, and so Mr. Bernheimer concludes his volume by saying:

"They are bound to rise, no matter how great the difficulties. All who know the stuff of which they are made have no fear that from the grinding process there will rise men and women of the highest types of citizenship, business and professional men of high grade, poets, scholars, scientific workers in many fields. I am glad to have confirmation of my observations in the following by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch: 'We have no doubt that the new day about to break will show the Russian-American Jew as a man of power, with mind well stocked and judgment well trained, with sympathies well refined for all that is good, true, and noble, with loyalty most intense for the best that America calls its own; a citizen well worthy of the prerogative, of the sovereignty which American citizenship confers; a Jew deeply conscious of the beauty, the reasonableness of his faith, the historic beauty that birth from Jewish parents imposes.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA has again promised to retire from Manchuria, but this time there is reason to believe that it will keep its word.—*The Chicago News.*

As long as Japan has Togo handy a limitation of Russia's naval power by treaty would seem to be quite unnecessary.—*The Chicago News.*

THOSE Norwegians who oppose separation from Sweden were defeated by 3,000 to 1. The unionists are apparently the Bryans of Norway.—*The Washington Post.*

A CHINESE dramatic company has started on a tour of the country. When a Chinese becomes imbued with the spirit of retaliation, he halts at no extreme.—*The Washington Post.*

J. EDWARD ADDICKS insists that he is a good man. The fact that he is not a member of the United States Senate will weigh somewhat in sustaining his claim.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ONLY 60,083 fraudulent names have been found upon the Philadelphia registration list. Those Quakers must have been unusually virtuous during the last registration.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

M. WITTE'S assertion that Russia will remain the power in the East she has been is doubtless strictly true. Only she will not remain the power she thinks she has been.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE President has thanked the Kaiser for the assistance rendered by him in promoting the peace. This is probably the first time the Kaiser has been thanked for not butting in.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A REPORT comes from Chicago that the railroads have joined in a movement to fight the beef trust. Is it possible the railroads haven't heard that the government is crushing the beef trust?—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is given out that Mr. Bryan expects to "unearth something" in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan ought to go to Panama. That part of the world is fairly aching for the unearthing process to begin.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IN the estimation of the esteemed Chicago *News*, "the Russian douma promises to be as representative of popular opinion as is the American Senate." But it will not have equal power to ignore the same.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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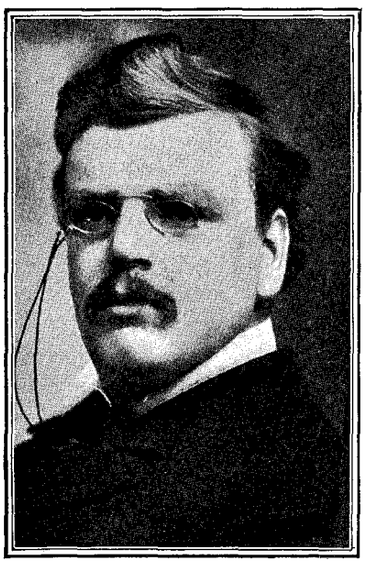
LETTERS AND ART.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS EMOTIONS.

MR. CHESTERTON, in his latest volume, entitled "Heretics," takes the new aristocratic fiction to task for imputing "that stoical ideal, absurdly supposed to be the English ideal." Such writers as Mr. Benson, the author of "Dodo," Mr. Hichens of "The Green Carnation," Mrs. Craigie, and Mr. Anthony Hope are among the company indicted. The modern gentleman, says Mr. Chesterton, "particularly the modern English gentleman, has become so central and important in these books, and through them in the whole of our current literature and our current mode of thought, that certain qualities of his, whether original or recent, essential or accidental, have altered the quality of our English comedy." Concerning this stoical ideal Mr. Chesterton writes:

"The idea that there is something English in the repression of one's feelings is one of those ideas which no Englishman ever heard of until England began to be governed exclusively by Scotchmen, Americans, and Jews. At the best, the idea is a generalization from the Duke of Wellington—who was an Irishman. At the worst, it is a part of that silly Teutonism which knows as little about England as it does about anthropology, but which is always talking about vikings. As a matter of fact, the vikings did not repress their feelings in the least. They cried like babies and kissed each other like girls; in short, they acted in that respect like Achilles and all strong heroes, the children of the gods. And tho the English nationality has probably not much more to do with the vikings than the French nationality or the Irish nationality, the English have certainly been the children of the vikings in the matter of tears and kisses. It is not merely true that all the most typically Englishmen of letters, like Shakespeare and Dickens, Richardson and Thackeray, were sentimentalists; it is also true that all the most typically Englishmen of action were sentimentalists, if possible, more sentimental. In the great Elizabethan age, when the English nation was finally hammered out, in the great eighteenth century when the British Empire was being built up everywhere, where in all these times, where was this symbolic stoical Englishman who dresses in drab and black and represses his feelings? Were all the Elizabethan palladins and pirates like that? Was Grenville repressing his emotions when he broke wineglasses to pieces with his teeth and bit them till the blood poured down? Was Essex restraining his excitement when he threw his hat into the sea? Did Raleigh think it sensible to answer the Spanish guns only, as Stevenson says, with a flourish of insulting trumpets? Did Sidney ever miss an opportunity of making a theatrical remark in the whole course of his life and death? Were even the Puritans stoics? The English Puritans repressed a good deal, but even they were too English to repress their feelings. It was by a great miracle of genius assuredly that Carlyle contrived to admire simultaneously two things so irreconcilably opposed as silence and Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell was the very reverse of a strong silent man. Cromwell was always talking, when he was not crying. Nobody, I suppose, will accuse the author of 'Grace Abounding' of being ashamed of his feelings. Milton, indeed, it might be possible to represent as a stoic; in some sense he was a stoic, just as he was a prig and a polygamist and several other unpleasant and heathen things. But when we have passed that great and desolate name, which may really be counted an exception, we find the tradition of English emotionalism immediately resumed and unbrokenly continuous. . . . With the rise of the great England of the eighteenth century, we find this open and emotional tone still maintained in letters and politics, in arts and in arms. Perhaps the only quality which was possessed in common by the great Fielding and the great Richardson was that neither of them hid their feelings. Swift, indeed, was hard and logical, because Swift was Irish. And when we pass to the soldiers and rulers, the patriots and the empire-builders of the eighteenth century, we find, as I have said, that they were, if possible, more romantic than the romancers, more poetical than the poets. . . . Mr. Rudyard Kipling has said complacently of the English, 'We do not fall on the neck and kiss when we come together.' It is true that this ancient and universal custom has vanished with the modern weakening of England. . . . But the Englishman who does not show his feelings has not altogether given up the power of seeing something English in the great sea-hero of the Napoleonic war. You can not break the legend of Nelson. And across the sunset of that glory is written in flaming letters forever the great English sentiment, 'Kiss me, Hardy.'"



MR. C. K. CHESTERTON.

He criticizes the new aristocratic fiction for imputing stoicism as an English ideal. "The idea that there is something English in the repression of one's feelings," he says, "is one of those ideas which no Englishman ever heard of until England began to be governed by Scotchmen, Americans and Jews."

This ideal of self-repression, Mr. Chesterton avers, does not come from any racial or national source. It is born of a class; and "even aristocracy was not quite so stoical in the days when it was really strong." "But whether this unemotional ideal be the genuine tradition of the gentleman, or only one of the inventions of the modern gentleman (who may be called the decayed gentleman), it certainly has something to do with the unemotional quality in these society novels." He adds:

"From representing aristocrats as people who suppressed their feelings, it has been an easy step to representing aristocrats as people who had no feelings to suppress. . . . Of course, in a people so incurably kind-hearted and babyish as are the English gentry, it would be impossible to create anything that can be called positive cruelty; so in these books they exhibit a sort of negative cruelty. They can not be cruel in acts, but they can be so in words. All this means one thing, and one thing only. It means that the living and invigorating ideal of England must be looked for in the masses; it must be looked for where Dickens found it—Dickens, among whose glories it was to be a humorist, to be a sentimentalist, to be an optimist, to be a poor man, to be an Englishman, but the greatest of whose glories was that he saw all mankind in its amazing and tropical luxuriance, and did not even notice the aristocracy; Dickens, the greatest of whose glories was that he could not describe a gentleman."

Mr. G. S. Street is another writer who thinks that the Englishman's reputation for coldness is comparatively recent. He suggests, in the London *Outlook*, that the admitted reserve in modern manners is due to a "mingling of classes which may be a transitory stage to their abolition." The Englishman, he avers, is cold by accident, and not by nature. In his own words:

"In the Middle Ages England was regarded abroad as a country of exceptionally boisterous and free manners. Even much later the Englishman on his travels was 'mad,' but not phlegmatic. No one can read of the loves and quarrels and 'sensibilities' of English society in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and suppose that it was cold and reserved. The great Puritans were more hysterical than austere. The Napoleonic wars are said, with truth, to have repressed much facile effusiveness, but even in the forties and fifties advocates and clergymen wept freely in the way of business, as they weep no longer. I question if the manners of individual Englishmen are less cold than they were in my youth. Observe, by the way, that outward emotion and sentiment are not correlative. We are not less sentimental than we were: how should we be, with so many years of fatness behind us? But we are not less cold in manner, because coldness is a result of snobbishness, and that, unfortunately, is progressive.

"When England had a true caste-system and every man conformed, more or less, to the standard of manners traditional in his caste, without trouble and without thought of his neighbor's

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opinion, then every man was free in expression. It was when classes were mingled, but not abolished, and large numbers of people moved up and down, and 'social ambitions' and what-not meannesses of aspiration set in, that diffidence came and fear of familiarity here and of being snubbed there, and so the average Englishman of the middle classes grew cold and distant. Still at either extreme the old freedom of expression remains. It is the mark of true aristocracy, at least of our Western sort, to express what it feels—all but the emotions of defeat and loss—without regard for the opinion of others, and that too is happily still the mark of our proletariat."

A NOTABLE PLEA FOR THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS IN EDUCATION.

A GREAT deal of newspaper attention was aroused, at the time, by Prof. Edwin Ray Lankester's Romanes Lecture at Oxford, which may be considered the stronghold of classical education as opposed to scientific, in the course of which he expressed a wish "to see the classical and historical scheme of education entirely abandoned, and its place taken by a scheme of education in the knowledge of nature." The concluding part of this lecture is now first published in *The Popular Science Monthly* (September), from which we condense and quote his argument. The world has seen with admiration and astonishment, as Professor Lankester reminds us, the entire people of Japan follow the example of its governing class in the almost sudden adoption of the knowledge and control of nature as the purpose of national education and the guide of State administration. And it is possible, he suggests, that the old English universities may, at no distant date, tho in a less rapid and startling manner, influence the intellectual life of the community. But at present it appears to him that "the University of Oxford, by its action in regard to the choice and direction of subjects of study, is exercising an injurious influence upon the education of the country." He questions the wisdom of making "the study of two dead languages, and the story of the deeds of great men in the past," the main matter to which the minds of youths are directed by the schools and universities. He would make, rather, the chief subject of education both in school and in college "a knowledge of nature as set forth in the sciences which are spoken of as physics, chemistry, geology, and biology." This because:

PROF. EDWIN RAY LANKESTER,

At one time Linacre professor in the University of Oxford, now director of the natural history departments of the British Museum.

"The weariness which is so largely expressed at the present day in regard to human effort—whether it be in the field of politics, of literature, or of other art, or in relation to the improvement of social organization and the individual life—is possibly due to the fact that we have exhausted the old sources of inspiration, and have not yet learnt to believe in the new. The 'return to nature,' which is sometimes vaguely put forward as a cure for the all-pervading 'tædium' of this age, is perhaps an imperfect expression of the truth that it is time for civilized man not to return to the 'state of nature,' but to abandon his retrospective attitude and to take up whole-heartedly the kingdom of nature which it is his destiny to rule. New hope, new life will, when he does this, be infused into every line of human activity: art will acquire a new impulse, and politics become real and interesting. To a community which believes in the destiny of man as the controller of nature, and has consciously entered upon its fulfilment, there can be none of the weariness and even despair which come from an exclusive worship of the past."

He advocates, not the abolition of other studies, but a change of emphasis. We read further:

"'This should ye have done, and yet not left the other undone,' may justly be said to those who have conducted the education of our higher schools and universities along the pleasant lines of literature and history, to the neglect of the urgently needed 'improvement of natural knowledge.' Nero was probably a musician of taste and training, and it was artistic and high-class music which he played while Rome was burning: so too the studies of the past carried on at Oxford have been charming and full of beauty, while England has lain, and lies, in mortal peril for lack of knowledge of nature."

Latin and Greek, says Professor Lankester, are the keys to store-rooms whose contents have been appropriated and scattered far and wide. As to the value of these languages as supplying a form of mental gymnastics, he claims that they do not take the place of other forms of mental training, "such as the observation of natural objects, the following out of experimental demonstration of the qualities and relations of natural bodies, and the devising and execution of experiment as the test of hypothesis." He concludes:

"To return to my original contention—the knowledge and control of nature is man's destiny and his greatest need. To enable future leaders of the community to comprehend this, to perceive what the knowledge and control of nature are, and what are the steps by which they are gained and increased, is the duty of a great university. To neglect this is to retard the approach of well-being and happiness, and to injure humanity."

MR. HOWELLS ON JOHN HAY'S LITERARY POSSIBILITIES.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS sees in the personality of the late John Hay the potentialities of an eminence in literature at least equal to that which he actually achieved in diplomacy. "He lived to be recognized as the ablest public man of his time, the inventor of a diplomacy that was sincere, courageous, and generous," says Mr. Howells, "and it has seemed to me, in reviewing what he wrote, that he might have had an equal and a kindred fame in literature." Writing in *The North American Review* (September) Mr. Howells goes on to picture Hay as standing, for more than half his years, at the parting of the ways, "where he might have taken the path to preeminence in authorship, as finally he took the path to the supremacy in statesmanship which he really achieved"; and he suggests that the decision was finally taken during Hay's work on the famous "History of Lincoln," in which "it was doubtless the political rather than the literary attraction which was stronger for him." We read further, on this point:

"He must have been glad to know that he was dealing with one of the most tremendous episodes in the life of the world, and that, in the very treatment of the subject, the what of it was infinitely paramount to the why of it. If this is true, it marks the moment in which the man of letters was finally subordinated in his distinctly dual nature to the man of affairs, of public affairs. We may fancy that, up to some such time, it had always been possible for him to turn again, and, if he would, be one of our first poets, one of our first novelists, one of our first essayists, as he certainly became one of our first historians. His relinquishment of any such ambition need not have been explicit, or even conscious; it would have effected itself, as such things do, without his intention."

From the mastery with which certain Western types are drawn in an early piece of writing by John Hay, called "The Mormon Prophet's Tragedy," Mr. Howells argues that in gaining a great statesman we lost a great novelist. "Hay alone," he says, "had the scope and penetration which would have sufficed for the large

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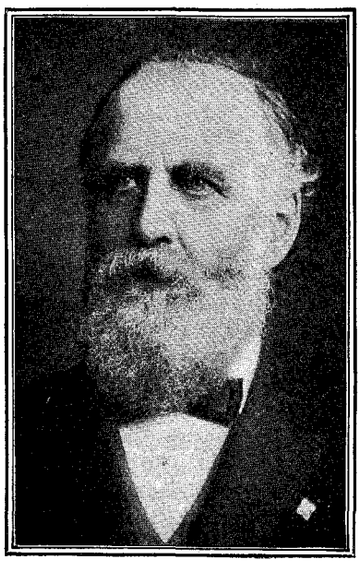
masterpiece still wanting among those faithful minor studies in which our literature abounds." Of the famous "Pike County Ballads" Mr. Howells writes:

"The impression they made and have left is out of proportion to their bulk, and I am afraid I should say, in some moods, to their worth. In other moods I should say that their worth transcended even their large impression. They belong to the very few results in any of the arts which have been of absolutely Western cause. One can not imagine an Englishman imagining them; one can not imagine a New-Englander imagining them. Their heroes are as native as Hosea Biglow, or Birdofreedom Sawin, and they represent the West as these represent the East. It was contemporaneously supposed that the 'Pike County Ballads' were inspired or provoked by the Pike County balladry of Bret Harte, and they were first accepted as imitations or parodies. I believe they were actually written earlier, but if they were written later they were of a priority which any comparative study will reveal. They are of a wilder humor and of a larger effect. I do not mean to undervalue Harte's work, when I say that it embodies persons, and Hay's suggests conditions—of course with an exaggeration agreeable to the make of the types showing in them. Their author is said to have said in later life that he wished people would forget them. This might have been in some moment when the sense of that which was involuntary, which was almost inevitable, in them did not so fully possess him. At any rate, they remain, and in verse they will as infallibly carry his fame as the 'Biglow Papers' carry Lowell's."

In his poems, declares Mr. Howells, Hay "avouched his ability to have done what he wished in literature, if only he had wished it enough."

THE REVOLUTION IN BRITISH JOURNALISM.

THE publishing and newspaper businesses in Great Britain have undergone a transformation in the past twenty years; and at the same time a change, amounting to a revolution, has come over the taste of the reading public. The authority for these statements is Mr. Harry Jones, associate editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, who, writing in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (September) surveys the field of British journalism. While many causes have contributed to bring about this revolution, Mr. Jones suggests that the most potent single factor has been the introduction of compulsory education by the establishment of school boards. The change, apparently, amounts to this—that the masses have come in, and old ideals and fashions have had to give way to their imperious demands.



MR. W. T. STEAD,

"At whose nod ministries used to tremble in the old *Pall Mall Gazette* days," but whose influence "had to give way before the power of the purse."

The old journalism, says Mr. Jones, with high standards of literary and scholarly excellence, catered essentially to the well-to-do classes. It gave undue prominence to politics, leaving large territories of human interest untouched. The new journalism pays more attention to "live" news and athletics, and less to partizan politics. Mr. Harmsworth's *Daily Mail*, founded in 1896, was both a sign and a portent. Says Mr. Jones:

"It was plain that a new spirit had entered into English journalism. The old journalism was honest, but apt to be ponderous. Now it was challenged by a new journalism—all vivacity, nervous, impressionable, untroubled by principles, indifferent to tradition, and, withal, selling at half the price of the usual morning newspaper. While the old journalism maintained a dignified reserve in its attitude toward its readers, the new journalism was on speaking terms with them from the first. The old journalism was conscientious, loyal to its principles; it took itself seriously, as an educative factor. On the contrary, the new journalism cares for nothing but its own self-interest. Its sole aim is to serve as a mirror of popular feeling. . . . For good or ill, *The Mail* and the school it has founded have become permanent features of British journalism. Flippant and insincere as it is, it were idle to deny that *The Mail* has conspicuous merits. It is alive in every fiber; there are no limits to its enterprise; it is superbly organized. In one respect, however *The Daily Mail* has conspicuously failed. It has no weight whatever with public opinion. Its influence, indeed, is in inverse ratio to its circulation.

SIR ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH,

Founder of the new school of British journalism, of which the sole aim is "to serve as a mirror of popular feeling."

"Yet the success of *The Daily Mail* in circulation has affected every daily newspaper in the land. Its disdain for the editorial article and for politics has spread far and wide. With the exception of *The Times*, there is hardly a British newspaper which devotes as much space to editoral opinions as it did ten years ago. The editorial article has, indeed, entirely lost its importance."

Great Britain has nothing analogous to the American Sunday paper—"in fact," remarks Mr. Jones, "the seventh-day paper seems to be antipathetic to the British character." One incident of the revolution in British journalism, the writer adds, has been the disappearance of individual forces. We read:

"British journalism, like that of France, was once rich in individuality—that is, certain men on both sides of politics stood out like great landmarks. British newspapers now rely less and less on individuals. They have neither the space nor the inclination to allow men to achieve individual distinction. A dozen names might be mentioned at the present time of men who, in their day, had a commanding place in the British press, but who have now no fit arena for their abilities. Mr. E. T. Cook, an accomplished scholar and a profound politician; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the most vivid writers of the day; Mr. H. W. Massingham, who formerly edited *The Daily Chronicle;* and Mr. W. T. Stead, at whose nod ministries used to tremble in the old *Pall Mall Gazette* days—all these men were great forces, who at one time enriched and enlivened British journalism. To-day strength, as typified in these famous journalists, is 'mornfully denied its arena.' Not one of them is in control of a daily newspaper. The new newspapers have no room for one commanding individuality. What they require are smart, resourceful men. They may be without erudition, without any solid talents, but if they have brightness and versatility much will be forgiven them. The newspaper, like nature, has become careless of the single life. Moreover, the increasing costliness of newspaper production has made capital dominant. The Steads, the Massinghams, the O'Connors, and the Cooks have had to give way before the power of the purse. This power is wielded by men who, without anything like the individual brilliancy of these great journalists, have yet an instinct for business amounting almost to genius. In short, the smart business man has driven out the conscientious exponent of great principles, the apostle of

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forlorn causes, the artist in prose. The English daily newspaper is in danger of degenerating into a mere trade, worked in the same way and by much the same methods as a department store."

A DRAMATIC "SALON" SUGGESTED.

"COMMERCIALISM" as an evil, or as the evil, in the modern theater is the subject of discussion and complaint in European countries as well as in America. Nothing has so far resulted from the various projects for national or privately endowed theaters which have been launched in New York and Philadelphia. In European cities smaller and more modest schemes have been tried or proposed as a means of stimulating the artistic side of the stage and inducing theatrical managers and actors to accept and stage plays on their merits, without undue attention to box-office possibilities or the chances of long and profitable "runs."

In London a playgoers' club has been offering prizes for good plays, and a standing committee has been created to receive and examine manuscripts. Out of scores submitted but two have been declared available and worthy of presentation. There has also existed for some years a "Play-reading Society," which undertakes to examine and consider manuscripts of plays by unknown and untried writers who can not easily secure attention from busy managers. The society selects the plays worthy of production, and arranges copyright performances of them at its own expense. To such performances none are invited except producers, managers, actors, and so on; critics are barred. The first performance of this society will take place in November, as two plays have been favorably passed upon and adjudged worthy of production.

In Paris, a young critic and author, Paul Birault, has launched a somewhat similar scheme which will aim to do for the dramatists what the salons do for the painters. It is described in *Le Figaro* as follows:

"The painters have their annual or semiannual exhibitions. At the various salons experts, critics, and the general public see and judge the new pictures, and competent juries pass upon them. Art has notoriously been greatly benefited at all times by these salons. Why not apply the same idea to dramatic works?

"Let the playwrights form a society on the basis of perfect equality as to the privileges of membership. Let them submit such new works as they deem worthy, to a jury of authors chosen by authors. Each juryman will read plays and eliminate, after one examination, the least meritorious. Those that pass the first reading are to be printed, sent to the jurors, and these, by a vote, decide which are to be given at the dramatic salon.

"An administrative committee will have charge of the performances at the salon. The managers, critics, public, and professional actors will be invited to the 'exhibitions,' and the reception of the plays by the audiences will enable them to judge whether these works, or any of them, have commercial value. The successful plays, like the approved pictures, will find a ready sale, which circumstance will encourage playwrights, exactly as the salons encourage painters, to do good work."

Le Figaro praises this "audacious and interesting project," and hopes it will succeed. It is interesting to note that Mr. Barrie, as president of the London Playgoers' Club, said in a recent speech that complaint of theatrical conditions is idle so long as the first want—good plays—remains unsupplied. Mr. Barrie fears the effects of "the close atmosphere of drawing-room intrigue, club scandals, and belated suppers" on our drama, which needs the open air, freedom, and country-featured truth and honesty. This consummation, according to him, means "the necessity of beating up new recruits for the drama among the men outside the present theatrical preserve, and unaffected by the paralyzing theatrical tradition." The old methods, the managerial methods, it seems fail to attract new talent, and intervention of third parties is necessary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIBLICAL INFLUENCES IN MODERN ART.

HEINRICH PUDOR, a well-known German authority on art, traces certain features of modern applied art in his own country back through the French Empire style to ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sources. He points out that the newest style in applied art is a sort of "Biedermeier," or, as we might say, "philistine" style, and that the so-called secessional style is already nearing its limitations. But this "Biedermeier" style, he continues, is nothing else than a Teutonic development of the style of the French Empire, a style which "came into being and developed under conditions closely allied with the ancient Egyptian art which was forced into popularity by the campaign of the first Napoleon on the Nile." We read further:

"It is an undisputed fact that the Empire style, in just so far as it affects industrial art—furniture for instance—is thoroughly Egyptianizing. The book-case which the architects Percier and Fontaine designed for Napoleon I. seems not only to have been drawn upon the banks of the Nile, but it has indeed borrowed all its elementary forms from ancient Egyptian art. And the same may be said of the other pieces of furniture—the beds, sofas, and armchairs—of the time of the great Corsican. As for the German 'Empire' style it adopted obediently and devoutly the French Empire with all its Egyptian furnishings, as may still be seen in the castles of Würzburg, Kassel, and Stuttgart. The latest specimen, however, of architectonic empire may be seen in the New Museum for Commerce and Handicraft recently erected at Agram.

"Above all else let us not fail to call the reader's attention to the fact that our Empire furniture possesses a most remarkable similarity to the furnishings of the temple mentioned in the Bible.

"The parts played by the sphinx in the Empire and Egyptian styles are exemplified by the Cherubim in the Biblical not to mention the similarities existing here and there between the older and the more recent styles carried out in detail in the subordinate ornamentation; such as the various forms of the papyrus stalk, the lotus flower, palm-leaves, rosettes, cubes, pyramids, and the like. In the first book of Kings (vii. 36) we read: 'For on the plates of the ledges thereof, and on the borders thereof, he graved cherubim, lions, and palm-trees. . . .' Again, in Exod. xxv. 17: 'And thou shalt make a mercy seat of pure gold: two cubits and a half shall be the length thereof, and a cubit and a half the breadth thereof. And thou shalt make two cherubim of gold, of beaten work shalt thou make them, in the two ends of the mercy seat. And make one cherub on the one end, and the other cherub on the other end: even of the mercy seat shall ye make the cherubim on the two ends thereof. And the cherubim shall stretch forth their wings on high, covering the mercy seat with their wings, and their faces shall look one to another.' It would seem almost that in the above passages it were the intent to describe the familiar Egyptian arm-chairs of the Empire period.

"Similarly, too, there appears an almost exact description of an Empire table in Exod. xxxvii. 10. 'And he made the table of shittim wood: two cubits was the length thereof, and a cubit the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the height thereof; and he overlaid it with pure gold, and made thereunto a crown of gold round about.'

"Is not this the Napoleon Premier table?

"Again, the incense altar of shittim wood, covered with fine gold with the horns at the corners, and the altar for burnt offerings of the same wood with four horns at the corners, all of which were overlaid with brass, find counterparts in the Empire style."

Further parallels may be found in the little book by Pudor, which shows how almost all the ornaments of modern architecture and art in the trades may be referred to an Egyptian-Assyrian origin. The appendix furnishes studies on the Egyptianizing tendency of the Empire style as well as on the Assyrian-Babylonian art and Phœnician culture.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JUVENILE literature suffers a second loss in the death of Hezekiah Butterworth, which occurred within a few weeks of that of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of the *St. Nicholas*. Mr. Butterworth, who died at Warren, R. I., on September 5, held the editorship of the *Youth's Companion* for twenty-five years prior to 1894. He was widely known as the author of the "Zig-Zag Journals," a series of books for boys. He was, moreover, says the *Springfield Republican*, "a poet of marked gift for balladry and for stirring expression of high enthusiasm."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WILL THE HUMAN RACE DIE OF THIRST?

GEOLOGISTS are able to point out various directions in which the world is moving, having for their common goal the destruction of the human race. But whether in the end we shall die of thirst, or starvation, or heat, or cold, or overcrowding, or in some other way, few are bold enough to predict. The end, in any case, seems far away. Which of these destructive agencies will overtake us first? Or will the pendulum reverse its swing, bringing life instead of death in its train? That the present geological epoch is being marked by a disappearance of surface-water has been noted before in these columns. Evidently if the entire fresh-water supply of the globe should fail we should be in a bad way, altho rain would continue to fall so long as evaporation from the ocean remained a possibility. Writing in *Chambers's Journal*, J. E. Whitby marshals some of the data that point to the gradual withdrawal of the streams and other bodies of water from the earth's surface. He says:

"It is well established nowadays that both in Africa and in Central Asia, and indeed in all the great levels of the world, the water-beds are drying up. A great number of lakes well known during the historical age have entirely disappeared; while in Africa, Lake Chiroua, to the southwest of Nyassa, has been shrinking during the last twenty years, and has now no place. Lake Ngami, which was discovered by Livingstone, exists no longer. Lake Tchad is now nothing but a half-dried-up water-bed. Turning to Australia—and in discussing this matter it will be noticed that only the important lakes, etc., are considered, tho there are countless smaller depots of water, rivers, streams, and rills following the example—we find that Lake Eyre has greatly decreased in size.

"Explorations in Central Asia have proved that for centuries a zone stretching from the east to the southeast of this part of the Czar's dominions has been drying up; deserts are gradually spreading, and reports show that it is only in the neighborhood of mountains, round whose brows vapor condenses and falls for the service of the agriculturist, that irrigation can be carried on or that life itself can be preserved.

"Travelers have brought back news from East Turkestan of the ruins of fine cities, great monasteries, and remains of old irrigation works which prove that two thousand years ago what is now a howling wilderness of sand was then a fruitful land, where man lived on the product of the soil. In Western Turkestan the salt-lake of Char-Kel or Zembil-Koul is gradually drying.

"The river Tarim, which was once one of the most frequented Asiatic routes, is now almost gone; and Lob-nor, which formerly covered an area four times as large as the Lake of Geneva, is now nothing but a shallow marsh, whose greatest depth is fifteen feet. Without naming the numerous deserts which were once habitable and peopled, and coming to a part of the world more generally known, it may be remarked that the Siberian lakes have greatly diminished both in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

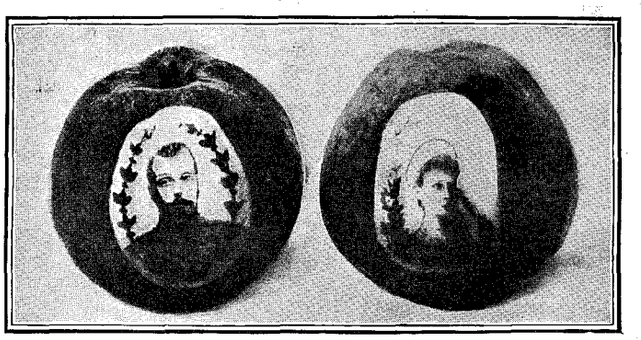
"In European Russia large stretches of country that were once covered with water are now dry; and Novgorod, that modern scene of a busy commercial fair, where thousands of merchants congregate annually, was in the Middle Ages so surrounded by marsh that the Mongols, when sweeping the country, were unable to seize it."

The author quotes Prince Kropotkin, the Russian scientist, as authority for referring all these effects to changes that have been going on since the glacial period. Northern Europe and Asia to the fiftieth degree of latitude were then covered with thick ice, stretching to the valleys of the Don and Dnieper. When the ice retired, all parts of these regions below an altitude of three thousand feet became submarine, the Gulf of Finland stretching to Lake Ladoga, and being separated from the Arctic Ocean only by a narrow neck of land. The Caspian Sea reached to the Sea of Aral. The water, therefore, left by the glaciers has been, and is being, simply used up in different ways, nature playing her usual reckless part. The writer goes on to say:

"The Russian scientist has naturally devoted his examination of this phenomenon to his own country; but the reports which come from other lands nearer home bear out the same disquieting fact. Everywhere in our own country, as in others, water-springs are giving out and water-beds drying up, slowly perhaps, but surely. The increase of population and the modern system of drainage have, of course, a great deal to answer for; but much of the drought is undoubtedly caused by the rapid destruction of timber on all sides, for trees not only attract rain clouds, but preserve the moisture of the soil. While it is impossible for puny man to control the geological period through which we are passing, and whose characteristic would be—according to some—the gradual disappearance of water, it may be inquired whether it would not be advisable to postpone that disagreeable moment of a world without water as far as possible by the better preservation of our woods and forests and the persistent replanting of trees."

PHOTOGRAPHY ON FRUITS.

FRUITS on which designs or photographs have been printed by the action of the sun's rays may now be obtained in market. In Paris they have been offered for sale for a dozen years or so. The process is mentioned as a curiosity in many old works, but apparently was first commercially perfected by arboriculturists of Fontenay-sur Bois, France, who sent in 1894 to the great fruit



PORTRAITS OF THE CZAR AND CZARINA PRINTED BY THE SUN ON APPLES.

exposition at St. Petersburg fruit on which the arms of Russia were thus displayed. Two years later, fruit similarly ornamented was served at the dinner given to the Czar and Czarina at the Élysée palace, and since that time such ornamentation has been more or less of a fad in Paris. Mr. Albert Maumené, who describes the process in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 12), tells us that most persons who see these fruits for the first time think that the design has been pasted or fastened on them in some way. He adds that the action is similar to ordinary printing with citrate paper, only in this case the chemical is formed naturally by the sun's action in the skin of the fruit. The fruit photographer, of course, selects fruit that naturally turns red as it ripens, and then shelters certain parts of the skin from the light, with the result that a design is printed on the fruit in its own natural colors. Mr. Maumené writes:

"Without being difficult or complicated, photography on fruits can not be accomplished without care; it would be useless to try it with summer fruits that are served as soon as ripe; and with winter fruits those varieties should be selected that color with the greatest intensity, such as certain kinds of apples. Besides, the skin of the fruit should be free from all color at the beginning of the operation—in a word, it should be sensitive to the action of light. This sensibility is obtained by enclosing the fruit in bags . . . up to the moment of exposure.

"The negatives may be simply designs cut out of light but opaque paper or photographic films; the results are of course not the same in the two cases. For the preparation of paper designs a thin paper of inactinic color should be used—black, brown, red, or orange; they may be prepared in two ways, the design appearing in open work on an opaque background, or the reverse. . . . . .

"The preparation of photographic films is not so simple. . . . Only very thin and flexible films can be used. . . . The negatives

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should present strong contrasts; in photographic parlance they should be 'hard.' . . . Many fruiterers find that kodak films answer the purpose perfectly; others think that thinner ones are necessary. A friend finds that for fruit-photography the very thin free films used by photoengravers are best."

A patent was taken out in France in 1903 by Alexandre Ledoux for a process of fruit-photography; but the author is of opinion that this patent can not be upheld, Mr. Ledoux's process differing in no respect from those that have been in use for years. Under it, however, a special paper is sold, having attached to it a thin film that may easily be detached after the negative is developed, by simple immersion in warm water. To resume our translation:

"The exposure of the paper designs is made ten to fifteen days before picking for late summer fruits, and toward the middle of September for those fall and winter fruits that are picked during October. The bag should not be taken off beforehand, but at the very moment of exposure. To prevent burns on the delicate skin from the too powerful rays of the sun, the bag is torn open, the paper is glued upon the side of the fruit directly exposed to the sun's rays, and the bag is kept partially open for several days, being finally removed in cloudy weather. The skin of the fruit becomes tough as it colors red. . . . . .

"The fastening of designs or films on the fruit must be done with care, for alternate rain, cloud, and sun may cause them to warp and detach, and they can not be carelessly fastened as if they were to be in shelter.

"The adherence of paper designs to the fruits may be effected by gluing them with white of egg. . . . Starch paste, such as is used for photographic prints, is quite as good. Photographic films are soaked for an instant in water and, thus softened, take the form of the fruit; the gelatin causes them to stick to the skin and to adhere to it perfectly when dry, but it is preferable to use also white of egg. . . . The thin films used by photoengravers are dipped for an instant in a weak gum-arabic solution, transferred to blotting paper and then applied to the fruit. . . . . .

"Leaves that will cast a shadow on the fruits are carefully removed, . . . and the latter are placed in full sunlight. If long-continued rain causes paper designs to become detached they must be at once refixed; but if photographic films are displaced during exposure the picture is quite spoiled. It should be noted that the image prints more slowly with a negative than with a paper design, since the light must traverse the film. While ten days are sufficient with Grand Alexandre apples and fifteen with Calville and Apis to obtain perfect images with paper designs, reproduction with films takes nearly twice as long—twenty to thirty days.

"The skin of the pear not being sufficiently sensitive to obtain good photographs, it is preferable to use with this fruit only designs in opaque paper. If there is foggy or cloudy weather during the exposure, . . . its duration must of course be correspondingly lengthened.

"It can be told when the exposure has been long enough by noting the part of the fruit just outside of the negative; when this takes on a bright red color . . . the fruit must be plucked and placed in the shade. If the negative be removed at the proper moment, the white or clear parts of the negative are printed in bright red, the half tones in a medium tint, the blacks or darks in pale green. . . . The paper designs are removed by moistening them with a damp sponge; the process is the same with photographic films, but it may be facilitated by making an incision with a knife, separating the film without touching the fruit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Dangerous Raft.—A protest is entered editorially in *The Engineering News* against the practise of towing huge rafts of logs for long distances on the ocean, for the reason that the logs may and often do constitute a serious menace to navigation. It advocates some international organization to protect the general interests of all countries in safe transportation on the high seas. The special reason for this protest is the announcement that a British Columbia company proposes to tow a large log raft, containing 10,000,000 feet of logs and spars, across the Pacific to Shanghai, China. Says the paper above named:

"It is admitted that any such raft runs a large risk of going to pieces should it meet a severe storm in its passage across the Pacific; but the profit through the saving in freight charges is so great that the company is willing to take this risk. This may be all right from the company's standpoint, but it ignores entirely the risk to shipping which would result from the dispersal of a great mass of drifting logs in the Pacific Ocean. There is good reason to believe that a considerable portion of the unexplained losses at sea—those mysterious cases where a vessel starts out on a voyage and never reaches port, and no record is ever found of what befel her—are due to collisions with derelicts or floating wreckage. Doubtless we shall soon reach a time when, for the safety of ocean-going travel and traffic, international action will be taken for the systematic destruction of derelicts and for the enactment of laws and rules to prevent the abandonment of vessels without taking measures for their sinking. Until such international measures are taken, however, it should be—and we believe is—within the power of any nation to prevent its own citizens from sending out on the high seas vessels or other floating structures which are not sound and seaworthy, and which are therefore likely to become a menace to navigation."

A NEW LAW OF EVOLUTION.

THE suggestion that what economists call the "laws of increasing and diminishing return" are applicable, under a slightly altered form, to evolutionary processes, and that they then supplement Spencer's so-called "law of evolution" by making it quantitative, is made by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University in *Science* (New York, August 18). Professor Giddings notes that Spencer's law is only a great generalization, and not strictly a law at all. It states that in a finite aggregate, loss and redistribution of internal motion are accompanied by concentration of mass, differentiation of forms and activities, and a drawing together of like units. It does not tell anything about the rate or amount of these actions. To bring this out Professor Giddings applies the economic laws above named. As he understands them, they state that an increasing outlay of labor and capital in agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial operations conducted upon a given area will, up to a given limit, yield returns increasing faster than the outlay, and will, beyond that limit, yield returns increasing less rapidly than the outlay. He goes on as follows:

"In the course of my sociological studies I have been led to believe that increasing and diminishing returns, within the realm of economic phenomena, are only special cases of relations that hold good throughout all phenomena, physical, chemical, biological, psychological, and social. . . . . .

"In the evolutionary process, 'outlay,' instead of being made in terms of labor and capital, as in industry, is made in expenditures of energy, that is to say, in dissipations of motion. The 'return' for this outlay is the total amount of compound evolution. Under certain conditions an increasing expenditure of the energies—original and subsequently acquired—of an aggregate, results in evolutionary changes that extend or multiply more rapidly than the expenditure of energy increases. Under other conditions evolutionary changes extend or multiply less rapidly than the expenditure of energy increases."

The general law which connects these facts with the rate of evolution is, according to Professor Giddings, that evolution goes on more rapidly when materials that are better able to store, convey, and transform energy are being substituted for others, and conversely. He gives the following illustrations:

"Increasing the returns of a factory of given floor space by increasing the speed of machinery is possible only if for mechanisms of poorer quality there are substituted boilers, shafting, gearing, etc., of great cohesive strength, and great tensile strength in proportion to weight and volume.

"The increasing returns of a department store, in proportion to capital invested, have been made possible by the substitution of such devices as the light and diminutive cash-carrier apparatus for the relatively clumsy mechanism of a sufficiently large staff of men and women, or boys and girls, to perform a like function.

"The mechanically and commercially possible 'skyscraper' has

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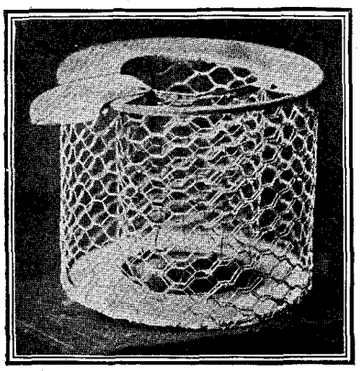
been made possible by revolutionary changes in building materials and construction, including a substitution of light but immensely strong steel frames supporting the outer walls as well as the flooring, for massive outer walls supporting an internal structure.



Courtesy of "The American Inventor."

FIG. 1.—SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF CAGE.

"These laws of evolution are, I think, the basis and explanation of the phenomena of natural selection and survival.

"In any finite aggregate of competing things or organisms, those survive in which the total amount of evolutionary transformation increases more rapidly than the net expenditure of energy; those perish in which the total quantity of evolutionary transformation increases less rapidly than the net expenditure of energy.

"These laws of evolution and of survival are exemplified in biological evolution both in the constitution of organic matter itself and in the paleontological series.

"In all organic matter we find marvelous strength, and marvelous capacity to store and to transform energy, in proportion to weight and volume.

"In the paleontological series we see the termination of the line of monster organisms, and the rise and survival of organisms of less weight and bulk, but of higher biological quality.

"In psychological evolution the superimposition of reason upon instinct is correlated with an increasing complexity of nerve and brain structure, the marks of which are a finer and finer cell mechanism, of enormously high energy-conveying and -converting capacity in proportion to weight and volume.

"In the competition of human races one with another, and of population aggregates one with another, those of high energy-storing and -converting capacity per individual have occupied the superior environments, and have most vigorously multiplied.

"In the evolution of social organization superior corporate forms displace inferior forms only if with a differentiation of departments, a multiplication of officials, and a specialization of functions there is a corresponding improvement in individual efficiency."

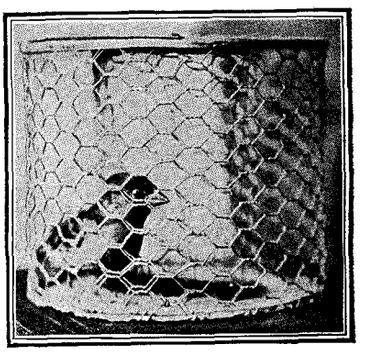
RADIOACTIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

SOME recent investigations of radioactivity go to show that this phenomenon is fairly common to numbers of ordinary inorganic and organic bodies. The experiments of Dr. T. Tommasina, of Geneva, Switzerland, in this and similar directions are described in *The American Inventor* (New York, July) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, in the course of an article on "The Sciences of Physics and Chemistry during the Last Decade." Says this writer:

"Dr. Tommasina . . . has, for instance, discovered a special kind of radioactivity called 'pyroradioactivity' by himself, and which is the radioactive power taken by a heated negatively charged wire. Such a wire will induce radioactivity on any substance submitted to its action for a certain interval of timé, so that it affords a means of activating these without resorting to radium itself.

"Now, on continuing his researches in this direction, Dr. Tommasina found out another means of imparting radioactivity to a substance of any description. In fact, *x*-rays will indirectly produce such an activation due to the electric alteration they bring about in the state of the surrounding medium. This alteration called 'ionization,' produces a radioactivity in any substance exposed in the medium.

"It is thus sufficient to have at one's disposal any suitable outfit for producing *x*-rays, to impart to any substance a fairly strong radioactivity, which may last for some days. Even living organisms are liable to be radioactivated without suffering any trouble, as the Roentgen rays need not strike the subject. The Roentgen bulb may, for instance, be located in a cabinet left ajar, the rays being directed toward the interior of the latter, so that the ionization of the air is propagated by diffusion.



Courtesy of "The American Inventor."

FIG. 3.—BIRD IN CAGE READY FOR INTRODUCTION INTO DISPERSION APPARATUS.

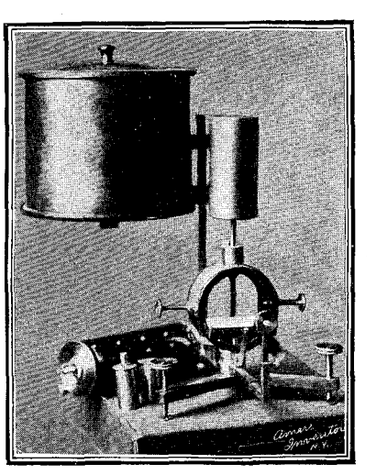
"This opens up a field to a possible medical application of radioactivity, which the necessity of using radium or other radioactive bodies (exerting effects highly prejudicial to the skin) had so far prevented. In fact, patients can be activated according to Dr. Tommasina's process without any trouble to them, and even while in bed, it being sufficient to place the latter on insulating supports, and to connect the patient to the inner armature of a Leyden jar, the outer armature of which is grounded, as is the positive terminal of the induction coil.

"Between the negative terminal of the coil and the inner armature of the Leyden jar, rapid electrical discharges one centimeter in length are allowed to pass. By this means a fairly strong radioactivity can readily be produced.

"Any solid body, both inert and organized (such as fruit, grass, and live animals), as well as any kind of conductive or insulating liquids, have thus far been made radioactive. Any drug, both for internal and external use, and any material used for bandages, compresses, etc., as well as any solid or liquid food intended for a special diet, may thus be radioactivated without introducing any trace of a known radioactive body.

"As regards the therapeutical properties of the radioactivity, nothing can so far be stated; as, however, any radioactivity is found to be attended by ionization, there seems to be an influence facilitating electrolysis or even giving rise to it. In that case a rather welcome action with a view to a rapid and more complete assimilation of certain medicaments, such as, for instance, iron in the cure of anemia, should be anticipated. Moreover, radioactivity being apparently the cause of the therapeutical properties of certain mineral waters, these may be augmented by increasing radioactivity on the lines above mentioned.

"In connection with the above experiments, Tommasina noted that apart from the temporary radioactivity animals and plants are susceptible of assuming, some of them possess a slight, permanent radioactivity of their own. This is the case of any freshly gathered plants and their parts, such as grass, fruit, flowers, and leaves, while the same plants after having been dried show at most some slight traces of temporary radioactivity."



Courtesy of "The American Inventor."

FIG. 2. — DISPERSION APPARATUS FOR MEASURING RADIOACTIVITY.

In order to ascertain whether animals also have a permanent radioactivity of their own, Tommasina, we are informed by the writer, built a muff-shaped cage of wire grate consisting of two concentric cylinders between which an annular space was left free. (See Fig. 1.)

When this was placed in the apparatus devised by Elster and Geibel for the measurement of radioactivity (Fig. 2), it was found that the creatures experimented upon possessed, like plants, a slight permanent radioactive power. This appears to be stronger

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in the adult than in the young and is proportional to the activity of the animal. In fact, the author proposes that it be called "bio-radioactivity," as being a peculiar function of vitality itself.

ANIMAL FORMS AS BREEDERS AND AGENTS OF DISEASE.

THE relations of minute vegetable organisms, or germs, to the origin and progress of disease have in recent years been shown to be so close as to justify a new theory of infectious diseases and a new and successful line of effort toward their prevention. That similar studies in the zoological field may yield to interesting results is the opinion of Prof. Henry B. Ward, who treats the subject in his presidential address before the American Microscopical Society at Sandusky, Ohio, printed in *Science* (New York, August 18). The simplest relation between animals and disease, Professor Ward reminds us at the outset, is when the former act as carriers of the latter, as when typhoid germs are transported by flies, or, as is claimed with more or less probability, when the germs of cholera, erysipelas, tuberculosis, bubonic plague, and other maladies are carried by these insects and by mosquitoes, fleas, etc. In these cases the transportation may be purely mechanical, the germs merely adhering to the insect. But the relation between the two may be more intimate. Says Professor Ward:

"Many experiments have demonstrated that various bacilli may pass unharmed through the intestine of the fly and be distributed with the droppings of this insect to form centers of development wherever they chance to be deposited. More extended experimentation on this point is urgently needed, but one can hardly doubt that other insects, and perhaps many invertebrates, function in similar manner as distributors of infection. It should be noted that this manner of distribution is not confined to bacteria alone, altho only scanty evidence is at hand concerning the mechanical transport of other forms. . . . . .

"It is known that certain seeds will develop only after having passed through the intestine of birds, and it may well be that a similar biological environment is necessary in the case of some disease germs. Some such condition would serve to explain the curious inability to infect experimentally by direct transfer where the disease is yet readily and abundantly transferred in nature."

Animals are not only carriers but are often breeders of disease. This function may be merely accidental, as when a disease flourishes equally well in some animal and in man. The animal then serves as a multiplying and distributing agency and may greatly increase the percentage of infection. But in other cases the animal may play a still closer part in the history of the disease, as when some part of the life history of the disease-producing germs is passed within the animal before that stage is reached in which the germ may infect a new human host. Says the writer:

"Here the relation is an essential one, and the intermediate host is a necessary condition for the further spread of the disease. Such a relation is very widely known among animal parasites. The embryo of the sheep-liver fluke, for instance, *must* undergo certain phases of development and reproduction within a snail before it reaches that form which can reinfect the sheep. The embryo of the unarmed human tapeworm *must* enter another host, the beve, and grow to a bladder worm, and this alone can produce an adult tapeworm in the human alimentary canal. . . . In the case of malaria, the germs . . . *must* be drawn up into the stomach of the *Anopheles* mosquito, and within the body of this new host undergo a complicated series of changes before the new generation of spores is ready to be injected with the saliva into the blood of a man in whom these germs produce a new case of malaria. Not only is the intervention of a biting insect essential, and we know none other than the *Anopheles* mosquito which can 'fill the bill'—if you will allow the apparently appropriate expression—but it is equally true that the organism must pass through the complicated phases of its life history in the mosquito before the latter can infect. This is possibly even clearer in the case of yellow fever, even tho the specific organism which is the cause of the disease remains as yet unknown. The mosquito which can transmit this disease is also a specific type, *Stegomyia fasciata*, designated often as the yellow-fever mosquito. It acquires the power to transmit the disease by feeding on the blood of a yellow-fever patient, but it can infect a non-immune person only after a period of ten to twelve days. Before that time the bite of this infected mosquito is harmless, and this condition can be explained only on the basis that the organism of the disease passes through certain stages in its development within the mosquito as a necessary preliminary to reaching the condition in which it is able to reenter the human frame and infect such persons as are susceptible."

So far, animals have been regarded merely as carriers or breeders of disease. But they may themselves be its active agents—its germs, as in the case of the malaria parasite noted just above, which is itself not a bacterium but an animal organism of a very low type. That there may be animal as well as vegetable disease germs is only just coming to be recognized, and altho the two classes of organisms are so elementary as to be very similar in a layman's eyes, the distinction is biologically of the highest importance. The microscopic disease-producing animal form, Professor Ward tells us, stands logically on precisely the same basis as the lamprey, which sucks the blood of the fish to which it attaches itself. Both are animal parasites, but most of these are microscopic. They may be parasitic worms, which not only destroy and lacerate the tissues but sometimes also generate poisonous toxins. To this class belongs the now-famous hookworm, the so-called "germ of laziness," whose ravages in the South have received close study of late. Then there are the protozoa, to which division the malaria parasite belongs. To parasites of this class are due the terrible African lethargy or "sleeping sickness," and the "dum-dum fever" of India. Smallpox has just been definitely placed in the same class, and yellow fever doubtless belongs there. In view of all these facts Professor Ward believes that we are just opening a new chapter in the history of pathology. He says:

"In consideration of these facts it is not unreasonable to believe that we stand now at the opening of a new field which is to make of itself in the future what bacteriology has made in the last half century. There is need of a Pasteur, a Koch, and their confrères to lay the foundations strongly and to analyze with equal sharpness the relation of these animal micro-organisms to disease. Even now the new field has been recognized and the Landon School of Tropical Medicine has appointed this year an investigator in protozoology—however unfortunate the form of the term may be. There are already listed more than thirty of the protozoa which parasitize the human body. Regarding many of them our knowledge is exceedingly scanty, but of others it may be affirmed definitely that they are the cause of diseases which rank among the most dangerous to which man is subject."

Toward the end of his address Professor Ward points out that study of the minute animal parasites may in many cases furnish preventive or curative agents as well as means of diagnosis, for these may be germ-destroyers as well as disease-producers—the organisms, for instance, that play the most important part in purifying polluted water by consuming the bacteria. The writer says in closing:

"Any rational method of cure depends upon the distinct recognition of the cause of the malady. Any other basis gives unlimited opportunity for chicanery and fraud and for the despoliation of the people in the name of medicine, so general to-day. But more than that, preventive medicine is to be the ultimate product of the scientific studies of to-day; no one can question that it is a far higher and more desirable type than curative medicine that now generally seeks to remedy the ills begotten through ignorance. . . . The very first step . . . is the positive determination of causes of disease, and of the means by which they are transmitted and multiplied. Without this knowledge rational prophylaxis is impossible; before it and the results of associated investigations of purely scientific character, quackery must yield as the night before the day, schools and theories will disappear and medicine will take its rightful place among the sciences."

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CHEMISTRY IN GOLD-EXTRACTION.

A REMARKABLE and interesting change in methods of extracting gold from its ores is one of the subjects treated by G. T. Beilby in his address as president of the chemical section of the British Association in its recent South-African meeting at Cape Town. In this address, which is published in *Nature* (London, August 17), Dr. Beilby traces the progress of these methods, beginning with the simple process of washing out the gold from alluvial deposits, which was necessarily pursued by individuals or by small groups of workers, mainly attracted by the highly speculative nature of the occupation. He goes on to say:

"This condition prevailed also in fields in which the reef gold occurred near the surface, where it was easily accessible without costly mining-appliances, and where the precious metal was loosely associated with a weathered matrix. These free-milling ores could be readily handled by crushing and amalgamation with mercury, so that here also no elaborate organization and no great expenditure of capital were necessary. A third stage was reached when the more easily worked deposits above the water-line had been worked out. Not only were more costly appliances and more elaborately organized efforts required to bring the ore to the surface, but the ore when obtained contained less of its gold in the easily recovered, and more in the refractory or combined, form. The problem of recovery had now to be attacked by improved mechanical and chemical methods. The sulfids or tellurids with which the gold was associated or combined had to be reduced to a state of minute subdivision by more perfect stamping or grinding, and elaborate precautions were necessary to insure metallic contact between the particles of gold and the solvent mercury. In many cases the amalgamation process failed to extract more than a very moderate proportion of the gold, and the quartz sand or 'tailings' which still contained the remainder found its way into creeks and rivers or remained in heaps on the ground around the batteries. In neighborhoods where fuel was available a preliminary roasting of the ore was resorted to, to oxidize or volatilize the baser metals and set free the gold; or the sulfids, tellurids, etc., were concentrated by washing, and the concentrates were taken to smelting or chlorinating works in some favorable situation where the more elaborate metallurgical methods could be economically applied. Many efforts were also made to apply the solvent action of chlorin directly to the unconcentrated unroasted ores; but unfortunately chlorin is an excellent solvent for other substances besides gold, and in practise it was found that its solvent energy was mainly exercised on the base metals and metalloids and on the materials of which the apparatus itself was constructed.

"This, to the best of my knowledge, is a correct, if rather sketchy, description of the state of matters in 1889 when the use of a dilute solution of cyanid of potassium was first seriously proposed for the extraction of gold from its ores. Those of us who can recall the time will remember that the proposal was far from favorably regarded from a chemical point of view. The cost of the reagent, its extremely poisonous nature, the instability of its solutions, its slow action—such were the difficulties that naturally presented themselves to our minds. And, even granting that these difficulties might be overcome, there still remained the serious problem of how to recover the gold in metallic form from the extremely dilute solutions of the cyanid of gold and potassium. How each and all of these difficulties have been swept aside, how within little more than a decade this method of gold-extraction has spread over the gold-producing countries of the world, now absorbing and now replacing the older processes, but ever carrying all before it—all this is already a twice-told tale."

The success and present widespread use of this cyanid process are, indeed, the excuse for bringing up the subject in an address on chemistry, for, as Dr. Beilby now reminds us, the present great industrial development of gold-production is founded on this purely chemical process, "which for its continuance requires, not only skilled chemists to superintend its operation, but equally skilled chemists to supply the reagent on which the industry depends." The speaker goes on:

"In 1889 the world's consumption of cyanid of potassium did not exceed fifty tons per annum. . . . At present the entire consumption of cyanid is not much short of 10,000 tons a year, of which the Transvaal gold-field consumes about one-third. Large cyanid-works exist in Great Britain, Germany, France, and America, so that a steady and sure supply of the reagent has been amply provided. In 1894 the price of cyanid in the Transvaal was two shillings per pound; to-day it is one-third of that, or eightpence. During the prevalence of the high prices of earlier years the manufacture was a highly speculative one, and new processes appeared and disappeared with surprising suddenness, the disappearance being generally marked by the simultaneous vanishing of large sums of money. To-day the manufacture is entirely carried out in large works scientifically organized and supervised, and, both industrially and commercially, the speculative element has been eliminated."

A New Process in Artistic Photography.—Among recent improvements in photographic processes, described by Dr. Ludwig Guenther in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), the greatest interest unquestionably attaches, at present, says this writer, to the bichromate-gelatin papers, which give the fullest scope both to artistic feeling and to technical skill. The "oleograph" process of Rawlins, which is one of the newest, is thus explained:

"A hard paper is floated, first on a solution of gelatin, and then, after drying, on a 2½ per cent. solution of potassium bichromate. It is dried in the dark and exposed under a negative until the details of the high lights appear in faint brown outlines. Then it is washed thoroughly and laid on a glass plate, and the excess of water is wiped off with a clean towel. Oil color is then applied to the print with a roller. The deep shadows, that is, the parts corresponding to such in the original scene or a silver print, take up the color, which is rejected, more or less completely, by the other parts, where the unaffected gelatin is swollen and saturated with water. Ordinarily oil paints, rubbed up with turpentine to the thickness of cream, answer the purpose very well. If the result is not satisfactory, the color may be wiped off with a sponge wet with turpentine, and fresh pigment applied with the roller. The oleograph is said to possess a wealth of gradation of tone not attainable by any other photographic process."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE POPE'S TELEPHONE.—A daily press despatch, of recent date, says: "The Pope has adopted the telephone habit. The Vatican is now as elaborately wired as any great financial institution or hotel in the United States—house, local, and long-distance telephone in every room. The long-distance telephone most often used by the Pope is the wire connection with Venice, his old place of residence and useful activity. From Venice come stories of all sorts of people who are occasionally called up by Pius for a moment's chat or some personal instruction. The Pope himself selected the telephone apparatus used in the Vatican."

A NEWLY patented fire-alarm box that handcuffs tricksters is described in *Popular Mechanics* (August). When this is installed, it says, fire companies will no longer be called out by false alarms—or, if they are, the miscreant will receive his due. The box has a small door in front, and as soon as this is opened a large gong in the box begins sounding, attracting attention to that place. "On the inside are two small doors having a slot through which the hand must be thrust to send in an alarm. As the party sounds the alarm a rubber-lined aluminum handcuff snaps around his wrist, the slotted doors fly open, releasing the handcuff and three feet of chain, and the party is a prisoner until the fire company arrives to find out where the fire is and release him. He can, however, close the large doors of the box and cause the large gong to cease ringing."

"MANY explorers have commented on the speed with which news travels among savage tribes," says *Amateur Work*. "A curious observation as to a possible solution of the problem of their methods has been made by the Rev. A. Rideout, who, as a missionary among the Basutos, has noticed their method of sending messages from village to village by means of a signal drum or gourd. This gourd, covered with the dried and stretched skin of a kid gives out a sound which travels and can be heard at distances of from five to eight miles. The transmission and reception of messages on these drums is entrusted to special corps of signallers, some one of whom is always on duty, and who beat on the message in what is practically a Morse alphabet. 'On hearing the message,' says Mr. Rideout, 'the signaller can always tell whether it is for his chief or for some distant village, and delivers it verbally or sends it on accordingly, and it is thus carried on with surprising rapidity from one village to another till it reaches its destination. King Lerothodi granted me the privilege of sending messages to our missionary workers by his great telegraph system, and never have I known a message sent by it to fail to reach the person for whom it was intended in its proper form. All that took place in the Boer War, victories and reverses in the Transvaal and Orange Free State were known to us by gourd-line message hours before the news ever reached us by field telegraph. The natives guarded the secret of their code carefully. To my knowledge, messages have been sent a thousand miles by means of it.' This is probably one of the earliest forms of wireless telegraphy."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RECENT APPROACHES BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

ATTENTION was directed to the relations between the Church and the workingman by the setting apart of Sunday, September 3, for sermons on the labor question from Presbyterian pulpits throughout the country. The Presbyterian Church, North, is the first denomination in this country to make *rapprochement* between the churches and the wage-earners a distinct and organized part of its work. This was done when the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions created a new department, called the Department of Church and Labor, with the Rev. Charles Stelzle at the head (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11). When asked recently by a representative of the New York *Church Economist* (undenominational) if the attitude of organized labor toward the Church could be defined, Mr. Stelzle replied that "a very wide observation, covering all parts of the country, including such extreme sections as the Colorada mining-regions, convinced him that the working man was feeling more kindly toward the Church than was the case a few years ago." We are told, further, that he made "the rather surprising statement" that organized labor is more hostile at present toward the Roman Catholic Church than toward the Protestant churches, by reason of the recent attitude on social questions taken by Rome.

Mr. George Perry Morris, writing in the Boston *Transcript* of the work done in this direction by the Presbyterian Church, says:

"The Presbyterian Church has shown very marked statesmanship by giving this work its present status, and in selecting Mr. Stelzle as secretary. By order of the last General Assembly, each presbyterial home missionary committee is instructed to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of making a systematic study of the entire labor problem in their respective localities; these committees are ordered to cooperate with the workingman's department of the Board of Home Missions, of which Mr. Stelzle is the labor secretary, and 'to establish in connection with the Presbyterianism of every city in America a board of experts who may be able to inform the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor and to inform the workingmen concerning the mission of the Church.'

"He and the Church he serves realize the power of the printing-press and the pamphlet in propaganda work, and how it is being used against religion by those who are secularists and opposed to any religious solution of the social problem. Consequently he has prepared a literature of propaganda for his cause.

"Realizing the value of the pledge system of enlisting workers in reform movements, and the tactical value of having workingmen for his assistants in the work he is trying to do, he has drafted a pledge in which the pledger promises to make an earnest effort to win workingmen for Christ and the Church.

"Most helpful and encouraging of all the plans devised by Mr. Stelzle, and one which has been working long enough to prove its worth, is that which already has brought so many clergymen into trades-union meetings as delegates from ministers' associations or presbyteries, and has brought representatives of trades-unions into the ministers' associations in a like capacity. These delegates have all privileges save that of voting. They cooperate in bringing about municipal reform and eradication of social evils, and they establish cordial relations between the institutions they represent. This plan is in operation now in about fifty cities."

Special interest in the problems of labor has been manifested within the year by the Protestant Episcopal and by the Congregationalist churches in this country, while in England, the same writer states, the most conspicuous progress along the same lines rests with the Methodists. We read further:

"In some respects the most significant happening in English Free Church life during the past few months has been the formation of a Wesleyan Methodist Sociological Society. English Wesleyan leaders, in their adjustment of their religious propaganda to modern conditions by the substitution of great 'missions' or institutional churches in London and the provincial centers of population for the old-time 'chapels,' have far outrun American Methodists in their enterprise and wisdom, but many of them have found that their zeal, consecration, and common-sense in administration need to be supplemented with more definite knowledge of social science and economics than they acquired in the theological colleges, or than can be learned in practical service to men. Hence they have just established a sociological society which has enrolled men in all parts of the realm, and will become a new cog in the Wesleyan machinery, contributing to the intelligent administration of the church's efforts to alter the attitude of the wage-earners of England, which cumulative testimony shows is increasingly indifferent to institutional religion. . . . . .

"At the Free Church Council, held in Manchester last March, the president, R. F. Horton, D.D., of Hampstead, London, struck a note of advanced position for the Nonconformists by his definite adherence to the substance of the program of the Labor party which declaration met with approval by the council; and this has been supplemented by a more recent very remarkable address by Principal Forsyth of Hackney College, in his presidential address at the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in which he affirmed that the individualistic conception of society and religion was to be superseded by the social conception; that the cross is as distinct a challenge to-day to capitalism as it formerly was to slavery and feudalism.

"Both these spokesmen of the modern Free Church religious consciousness have been interpreted by the religious journals of the Free churches, as well as by social-settlement workers like Mr. F. Herbert Stead, of the Browning Settlement, as revealing a very marked alteration of mood in churches that to a large extent—they admit—have been 'ruled by the ideals of traditional liberalism, the Manchester school of economics,' and 'saturated with the ethics of individualism.' Just as the more progressive, younger leaders of the Liberal party are arguing that its only hope of political success in the future lies in its going out to meet the Labor party in politics halfway, so the more progressive of the younger leaders in the Nonconformist churches are insisting that the churches must come to terms with the rising tide of social reform and meet the indifference and hostility of the masses in English towns and cities with a new evangel of social justice and a dominating doctrine of the kingdom of God on earth."

FRANCE NOT IRRELIGIOUS.

PAUL SABATIER, the eminent French priest and author, in the course of an address delivered in London and now printed in *The Contemporary Review*, makes the remarkable claim that the present rupture between the Church and the State is an indication, not of growing unbelief on the part of the French people, but rather of a renewal of faith. He describes, in terms of enthusiastic optimism, the evolution of a new religious spirit in France—"a spiritual condition which the papers can hardly describe, and of which the reviews, alas! bound up as they generally are with schools and parties, scarcely tell more." The characteristic feature of the new orientation of mind which he indicates is that "we have all become citizens," and "we feel that we are members one of another with such intensity that it would require the language of mysticism or of poetry to express our sentiments and our sensations." Further, this orientation, he asserts, is essentially religious. It is true, he admits, that many will smile skeptically at this assertion. But "to enter into my thought," he adds, "it is necessary to avoid the confusion, which is constantly made, between religion and church." Enlarging upon this point he continues:

"It is indeed true that there is at this moment a growing movement in favor of anticlericalism, a disaffection toward the churches perhaps worse than hatred, a disaffection—I dwell on the word and I return to it because it exactly expresses the attitude of the immense majority of Frenchmen at the present time—an unexpected disaffection which has astonished all spectators. But those anticlericals who shout so loudly their desire to destroy every kind of religion are the victims of a strange illusion. They have already been gently told that their anticlericalism strongly resembles clericalism reversed. If we look into the bottom of the thing

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we shall soon see that their anger against the churches arises really from religious zeal. The priests of Baal whom the prophet Elijah caused to be slain in front of their altars no doubt lavished epithets on him in the Hebrew language expressing the same thing as our word anticlerical, and he may perhaps have been very proud of that. Yet to-day we can very well see that altho Elijah was antibaal he was not antireligious.

"Far be it from me to have any idea of wishing to compare M. Combes with the prophet Elijah. Mr. Combes already has his legend, indeed, but I fear me it is not so interesting as that of the strange prophet of Israel. Far be it from me, also, to have any idea of wishing to compare the various clergy of the republic with the priests of Baal. I only wished to show you by this illustration that what from a certain point of view is anticlerical fury, from a further and higher point is only an act of religious zeal."

One of the signs of the new spiritual attitude in France, Mr. Sabatier points out, is the work of the Union for Moral Action, whose open discussions bring together men of all schools and parties. We read:

"In these open discussions representatives of the most opposite parties attend and take part with evident pleasure; men whom we should regard as irreconcilable adversaries meet together with respect, in freedom and—why not say it?—with faith in the future. Before they crossed the threshold of the humble office of the union, they were leaders of parties, attacking and wounding their adversaries, striving to leave them dead on the battle-field. They entered, and behold everything was changed; to say that they discuss with courtesy would be only a small fraction of the truth; they discuss with the consciousness of being all equally fallible human beings, who have much to learn from one another, and who, tho taking opposite paths, have nevertheless a common aim. Mr. Buisson, president of the Parliamentary Commission on Separation, president also of the National Association of Freethinkers, is there, quite delighted to enter into relations with real *curés*, who in their turn go away with the impression that this devourer of priests is after all less diabolical at close quarters than from a distance. The Abbé Klein, whom I shall mention again presently, friend of Cardinal Perraud, goes there and talks with Salomon Reinach, one of the most terrible Jews in France, such as haunt the imagination of the devout and give them shivers of horror down the back when at the end of daily mass they call upon the Archangel Michael to succor France."

This union, he explains, is "neither a coterie nor a party nor a sect nor a church nor an academy nor a society." That which unites its members is a belief in the future and in science—"they have the scientific brain and the religious soul." Mr. Sabatier describes them as the first-fruits of a new generation. As further indications of the new spirit he cites the work and influence of Abbé Loisy, a noticeable tendency on the part of French Catholics to seek a solid scientific basis, and the number of "little-known journals on all sides which are beginning to stammer out the new ideas." Moreover, the French freethinkers, Mr. Sabatier tells us, approach social problems in the spirit of the ancient prophets and the fathers of the faith. And by an imperceptible movement which has reached all the churches, "religion appears less and less as a revealed metaphysic, more and more as a tie uniting man to man." He concludes:

"If any one says that France has lost her faith, that she makes an unexpected exhibition of herself to the world by the indifference with which she looks on at the measures taken against priests and monks, tell them that the faith of France is not lost but transformed. The eldest daughter of the church has grown up, she has reached the age of reason. She calls her mother to account in the name of the very principles her mother has taught her. . . . . .

"The people of France have a faith, a faith which perhaps is not yet conscious of itself, but it is a renewed faith. Yesterday it resembled the holy women of the gospel who went early in the morning on Easter Day to the tomb, and finding it empty experienced terrible emotion. But now the mysterious messengers attract their attention and say to them: 'Do not seek for the living among the dead.' Admirable teaching to show the victory of love over death, of right over might. So France of to-day has had her mysterious messengers; in the depths of her heart she has heard the words ringing: 'Seek no more among the dead, but go, march onward, humble, and yet confident in the future.' These emotions of a small number of chosen people have thrilled through the whole nation, and they are gradually passing into all the manifestations of her activity."

THE FIRST LAW CASE.

"THE Bible has been studied almost exclusively by theologians and rarely by lawyers," says David Werner Amram, a member of the Philadelphia bar, in a volume named "Leading Cases of the Bible," where he attempts to give the legal aspects of the Bible records. This field, he declares, has hitherto been practically ignored; but an attention to it will give much information concerning the development of courts of law and their procedure. In dealing with the story of Adam and Eve the author starts with the assumption of its unhistorical character, but lays stress upon the suggestions of legal procedure and substantive law, reflecting, as he avers, "the views of the people among whom the legend was current and by whom it was finally reduced to writing." In this case, he says, we see the patriarch exercising his power and authority in conducting a judicial investigation. "His method of examination is capricious, and in inflicting punishment he does not hesitate to modify the law which he himself has laid down, for in the early patriarchal society, as in ancient Rome, the law of the family was the will of the patriarch." In his exposition of the case the author says:

"The first question to be determined is, what crime was committed and what was the relative degree of guilt of the three offenders? Since the command not to eat of the tree had been given to Adam alone, he, strictly speaking, was the only lawbreaker. The woman, altho her talk with the serpent implies that she also was bound to obey his command, was, strictly speaking, merely an accessory before the fact. The serpent was only morally responsible and, as its only fault was in inducing Eve to eat of the tree, it was legally guilty of no offense at all. If Eve had not induced Adam to do the same, no crime would have been committed; so that the serpent's action is seen to have been merely the remote cause of Adam's breach of the law."

Such nice distinctions, however, did not exist in the state of society and the system of jurisprudence reflected by the story the author points out. God tries the case in the manner of the oriental tribal chieftain, "and the persons represented by Adam, Eve, and the serpent are members of his family or tribe whose conduct is under investigation by him." The author thus comments upon the manner of the investigation:

"The principal offender, Adam, is brought before his judge and is immediately subjected to a cross-examination whereby he is compelled to criminate himself. The very question, 'Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?' was intended to elicit confession, for when Adam confronted his judge he showed obvious signs of guilt. The legend states that after Adam and Eve had transgressed, their eyes were opened and they knew that they were naked. This is the belated wisdom of the criminal after the crime has been committed. . . . . .

"Adam admitted his guilt, but pleaded subtly and boldly, 'The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat.' He thus indirectly charges God Himself with being responsible for the crime in having placed the tempter by his side in the form of a woman whom He had given him to be his wife; and it may be that this fact was considered by the judge subsequently in passing sentence, for it will be remembered that, altho the punishment for Adam's transgression was to have been death, there evidently were mitigating circumstances which, in the mind of the judge, warranted a lesser punishment."

In considering the sentences passed upon the offenders, the author points out that the serpent, being condemned unheard, has the same status as the slave in the patriarchal household, and, tho the least offender, receives the greatest punishment, "since its

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moral obliquity sets in motion the series of causes which resulted in the breach of the law." He continues:

"The offense of the serpent was a species of seduction which made it possible for Eve to become an accessory to Adam's crime, and its punishment was clearly excessive. Altho it had been more subtle than any beast of the field and had been permitted to hold free intercousre with its human companions, it was now degraded below every beast of the field, condemned to crawl on its belly, eat dust, and be in a state of perpetual warfare with the human species. Thus for some trivial offense the house slave of the patriarch might be degraded below the most menial slave of the field. The punishment of Eve was likewise excessive; her solicitude for her husband led her, unselfishly enough, to want him to participate in the enjoyment of her new-found pleasure. Adam was legally and morally the real offender. The command had been laid upon him directly, and he broke it in yielding most weakly to temptation. Yet in spite of this, the woman, who had been his equal, was now made his subordinate, 'Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.' The real offender was by this decree elevated above the comparatively innocent cause of his crime. . . . . .

"According to the original commandment, the punishment for Adam's transgression was death; 'for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.' Yet in sentencing Adam the law was not strictly applied, for, instead of being condemned to death, he was condemned to work for a living, and it seems that part of the wisdom of the serpent consisted in its ability to anticipate this, for when the woman told the serpent that God had said, 'Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die,' the serpent answered her saying, 'Ye shall not surely die.' It may be that the influence of Eve was considered a mitigating circumstance. This sentence is the archtype of the abolition of capital punishment and the substitution of life imprisonment at hard labor."

The author, counting this story as "an ancient fable told by primitive herdsmen far back in the dawn of history," estimates it as highly interesting to the lawyer, "because it reflects ideas of law and justice in an early period of the development of the Jewish race, whose institutions have profoundly affected the law and ethics of civilized society."

"THE MORMON MENACE."

THE Mormon Church, or, to give it its preferred title, the Church of the Latter-day Saints in America, has of late, owing to its contact with politics, occupied a place of unusual prominence in the public attention—a fact which gives timeliness to an article on "The Menace of Mormonism," by Senator Shelby M. Cullom in *The North American Review* (September). Senator Cullom has the distinction of having prepared the first anti-Mormon bill ever presented to a legislature. His attitude, he says, has only changed in forty years "so far as I have been led to believe that the ethics of Mormonism had really changed on the two vital issues which, to my mind, constitute the menace of Mormonism." These issues, he states, are polygamy and the hierarchy. Outside of these features, he is ready to admit that "there is much that is vigorous, energizing, and commendable in the general conditions engendered by the Mormon system." As to polygamy he writes:

"Statistical evidence shows that the *practise* of polygamy is decreasing. It is apparently dying out. Many assertions have also been made, some under oath, that the *principle* of polygamy is already dead. But it has been freely admitted that, to a limited extent, at least, polygamous lives are still lived among the Mormons, obviously justified by the Church, since the first president acknowledges himself an active polygamist; winked at by society and ignored by courts of justice on account of certain extenuating circumstances. Now, circumstances may extenuate many things between individuals, and it is possible, I suppose, that in the present peculiar conditions there are some who honestly consider that the extenuating circumstances are sufficient to mitigate the malevolent influence of setting law at defiance. As between individuals this may be true; but, so far as any law of the land is being set aside, defied, under cover and protection of Mormonism, Mormonism itself is a menace, regardless of any or all mitigating and extenuating circumstances.

"Polygamy, in the abstract, as it presents itself in Utah to-day, may not be the serious element in the influence Mormonism exerts which it was forty or even ten years ago, but the disregard of law is no less offensive now than then.

Of the other menace he writes:

"The other menace lies in the spirit of hierarchy, and the extent to which its influence is possible, publicly or privately controverting the laws of the land and bending them to its purposes.

"If the hierarchy of the Mormon Church exists as it once existed; if it penetrates, as it once penetrated, into the affairs of citizenship; if it dictates, as it once dictated, courses of conduct at variance with the laws of the land under whose flag it claims protection and privilege—then it is a menace, and it is high time that we demanded reformation. . . . We can never too earnestly denounce and combat the tendency of church hierarchy, or any hierarchy, to dominate law."

The Evening Post (New York) remarks that we are now passing through "a sort of secondary stage" in the agitation over Mormonism, and adds:

"The early testimony in the Smoot proceedings made familiar to every one a mass of highly damaging facts about the Church and its leading spirits. In a word, it taught the country what the Church stood for and to what its potential authority extended. The effort of those fighting Mormonism is now to show in detail the ways in which this power is being exercised at present in every-day affairs. Until the country in general is completely convinced that the Mormon hierarchy not only can but does habitually exercise despotic control over the church-membership to the prejudice of others' rights and in violation of its own agreements, it is idle to talk as yet of the third stage when we should seriously consider applying a remedy by force from without."

It is in this light, continues *The Evening Post*, that the current allegations of Mormon machinations have their special interest.

Meanwhile Frederick W. Smith, grandson of the original "prophet," Joseph Smith, and head of the "reorganized" Church, issues an address to Mormons urging them to abandon at once polygamy, commercialism, and politics, and return to the faith as it was before corrupted by Brigham Young.

Jesus and the Oriental Mind.—It is sometimes urged, says the New York *Churchman*, that the inherent difference between the occidental and the oriental mind interposes a barrier to our full understanding of Jesus and of the Bible. Many intelligent people, it avers, would assent to the idea that a scholarly Hindu would be peculiarly equipped by temperament to interpret Jesus to us. The error, says *The Churchman*, lies in the assumption that all orientalism is one and the same thing. On the contrary, it argues:

"In that which is fundamental, the thought of the Semitic race which created the Old Testament, the civilization and the whole philosophic and religious system of Palestine, we find a vastly closer relation to the thought and civilization of Greece and Rome than to that of India or Japan. From the standpoint of India Jesus was an occidental far more than from our standpoint he was an oriental. Historically, our civilization is dependent on and developed from that civilization to which he belonged. Historically, there is no connection between the peculiar civilization, philosophy, and religion of India and the civilization and religion of Palestine. Quite aside from our preconceptions and from those theological developments which have become part of our conception of him, it is easier for Americans to-day to understand and interpret Jesus and the Bible than for the men of Hindustan. On the other hand, precisely because of these preconceptions, which have become part of our religion, India or, more probably, China or Japan may yet bring something of value to the better and truer understanding of Jesus, not because he was oriental, but because they may come to Him free from our hereditary prejudices."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

EXPERT CRITICISM OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

THE Russian officers, not the men, are blamed for the Russian reverses by two writers, one German and the other Russian, who seem to speak with considerable authority. The views of the German writer, Thilo von Trotha, are given an almost official tone by the fact that they appear in the Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt*, the German army organ, while the Russian writer, General Voide, is quoted by von Trotha as a well-known authority. It appears from the articles of these two experts that the Russian army is led by men deficient in military knowledge and influence over their subordinates; that the regimental officers are ignorant of the art of war and military tactics, fit only for parades and spectacular reviews; and that the rank and file, accordingly, fail to succeed in the field, because they lack inspiration, offensive vigor, and élan, tho stubbornly courageous and fearless of death.

"The unexpected crushing defeat which the Russian arms have suffered upon meeting the Japanese" has led Mr. von Trotha, he tells us, to investigate carefully the officering of the Czar's forces. He says of Kuropatkin:

"There can be no doubt that Russia, as a State, is inferior to Japan, and that General Kuropatkin is inferior to General Oyama. . . . It is not quite so clear whether the Russian army as an army is inferior to the Japanese army. I should not like to answer this question in the affirmative offhand. In none of his battles has Kuropatkin shown himself particularly anxious to snatch a victory, neither at Liaoyang nor at Mukden; his sole aim has been to keep his neck out of the noose."

He continues to argue that perhaps if the Russian army at the above-named battles had been led by some one less anxious and desponding than Kuropatkin, the verdict would have been that the Russians were superior to the Japanese. This brings him to the main point of his contention. He remarks:

"When we turn to the Russian army we find that its weak point lies neither in its equipment, its arms, nor its commissariat, which are to-day superior to what they have been in any previous war; nor in its discipline, nor in the quality of its rank and file, but palpably and beyond all doubt in the character of its officers, particularly as this inferiority appears in its leaders of highest rank."

He points out by implication what the deficiencies of the Russian officers are by quoting the well-known Russian soldier, General Voide. General Voide tells what the officers ought to be and what they are not. He writes:

"Our officers as a class are formed not perhaps of elegant, but of none the less excellent material, out of which anything could be made by those who command them with intelligence, enthusiasm, and military skill. In other words, the subalterns of an army need capable commanders. . . . The officers' mess is the marrow, the heart, the nerves of every regiment; it is the frame and skeleton which gives consistency to the whole military body. The officers of a regiment are responsible for its spirit and tradition, whether these be good or evil. . . . As the officers are, such the rank and file will be—neither better nor worse, and such they will be in peace as well as in war. The first and most sacred duty of a commander is to educate and model his subordinate officers. If he succeeds in doing this, everything else in an efficient regiment follows as a matter of course. A regiment rises exactly to the level of the courage, skill, and ability exhibited by its officers, and sinks in exact proportion to the decadence of its officers."

The officers of the Russian army, we read, however, are ignorant of their profession. They parade well, but know neither the theory nor practise of military tactics. Such is the opinion of this Russian writer, as we gather from the following remarks:

"Military service is so regulated that the majority of the regiments spend their time in a barren round of inspections and parades; at best they take part in certain conventional maneuvers, which serve less as a representation of rational warfare than as an impressive show. . . . What can a young officer learn in such associations as these? He certainly never learns anything good. In such surroundings his inborn energy evaporates, his zeal for the service dies out, and the knowledge which he brought with him from college is forgotten."

Moreover, the Russian soldiers, while they stand their ground bravely, are not sufficiently eager for victory. To quote Voide once more:

"Many officers appear to be zealous for the service, full of energy, and eager to show their zeal in the fulfilment of the detailed duties of military life, but they are utterly ignorant of the main thing, that is, the practise of warfare. In a battle it is of no merit or advantage merely to stand stubbornly on the firing-line and know how to die. A soldier must understand how to snatch a victory. This lesson must be learnt by every man in the regiment, whatever his rank and position, and it is the most important duty

THE CZAR TAKES OFF THE MUZZLE, BUT STILL HOLDS THE BEAR IN CHAINS.

Pischietto (Turin).

THE CZAR'S VISION.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

TYRANNY'S WARNING.

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of every commandant to see that this lesson be practically taught to his men."

Voide virtually accuses the Russian army of being badly commanded, badly officered, ignorant of the requirements of war, while being brave to the point of stoical stupidity. Mr. von Trotha, after citing this theory of Russian military failure, concludes in the following words: "The keen, valuable, and patriotic criticisms of Voide ought to be of the highest service not only to the gallant Russian army, but to the whole of the Russian Empire."

The criticisms of Mr. von Trotha are quite borne out by the experience of the London *Times's* correspondent with the headquarters of the First Japanese Army. This correspondent has been reading some of Kuropatkin's letters, which were among the effects captured by the Japanese army, and he tells us that General Kuropatkin has been trying to point out to his officers, perhaps too late, the superiority of the Japanese as offensive campaigners, and he quotes from many letters written by the fine old Russian general, who was originally a schoolmaster, for the purpose of enlightening those under his command. But he adds:

"Between Kuropatkin's lines you can read the attitude of the general and of an army which have lost their sense of the offensive. Tho he speaks of attack, tho he realizes the military axiom which teaches him that a defensive line can be maintained only by the diversion of offensive actions, nevertheless, the very soul of his thought is defensive. When he closes his instructions with the remark that indefatigable obedience to them will meet the expectations of their great commander the Emperor and bring victory, you feel that it is a stereotyped conclusion—a 'very truly yours'—without heart in the statement. There is that evidence of stubborn resistance to the inevitable to be expected of an army with all its glories in the past, instead of the army of a people whose power is looking forward to a vigorous and expanding future. From that any empire may draw the simple lesson: You may not halt without the glacier carrying you away from the heights which must ever be your object. You must go ahead.

"If an historical comparison for Kuropatkin were sought, I should choose McClellan, the organizer of the Union army in the American Civil War in 1861-62. He, too, could not think of the offensive, and, in common with Kuropatkin, to him a well-conducted retreat had the same fascination to his academic mind as a victory and a masterful retreat—the meaning to his country being, however, somewhat different. Only the rare example of a character like Wellington can enter fully into the spirit of both."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN CANARDS OF THE SILLY SEASON.

MOST European newspapers of a certain class seem to keep in their editorial rooms a dreamer, or surmiser, for it would be impolite to stigmatize him by a stronger term. The meeting of kings and emperors, the marshaling together and genial junketings of friendly fleets, furnish abundant occasion for these gentlemen to draw upon the resources of their imagination for the adding, if not to the gayety, at least to the perplexity of nations. Thus Henri Rochefort, in his *Intransigeant* (Paris) publishes some strange and palpably absurd details apropos of the Balfour ministry's dilemma, in regard to an alleged Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.

Rochefort professes to have come into possession of "an hitherto unpublished document," "a letter from an English baronet to an English M.P.," in which the fact is disclosed that Balfour intends to attack Germany as soon as he can concentrate the forces of the British navy. This policy was resented by Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, who at a certain Cabinet meeting so incensed Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by charging him with incompetency in handling foreign relations, that Lansdowne snatched up "a monumental and historic inkstand" and flung it at the head of the Secretary for War. It missed its mark, but ricochetting off the bust of King Edward VII., which stood on the mantelpiece, it knocked off and smashed the monocle of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Happily peace was at length restored, and no one was hurt.

A second summer canard is mentioned by the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) which is supposed to be a flying sheet issued by government authority. It says:

"The summer of this year has seen many meetings of European heads of states, in the West as well as in the East, in the South as well as in the North. The journey of the King of Spain to Paris and London, the gathering of many princes in Berlin on the occasion of the wedding of the German Crown Prince, the meeting of the German Kaiser with the kings of Sweden and Denmark and with the Czar in the harbors of the Baltic Sea will linger long in remembrance. Lastly the journey of the King of England to Marienbad formed a welcome opportunity to congratulate the venerable Austrian Emperor personally in Ischl upon having completed his seventy-fifth year. In connection with this journey the report had arisen first in Marienbad and in the English papers that the King of England would take advantage of the opportunity of traveling through German territory to make a short excursion from Frankfort in order to have an interview with his imperial nephew, the German Emperor."

The English papers referred to had, however, copied this "news" from "an obscure little German paper, the *Kronberger Tageblatt*," and *The Daily Mail* (London), according to this writer, "well known for its fanatical hostility to Germany," obtained from Lord Knollys, private secretary to King Edward, a contradiction of the report which had been copied from its column into the general foreign press. The *Correspondence* writes in an injured tone because the royal private secretary's "telegraphic contradiction was unhappily formulated," and concludes with the following cutting rebuke:

"The applause with which the announcement of the meeting of the monarchs, now for the present to be regarded as abandoned, was received by the serious press of England, France, and Germany, found an earnest echo in the hearts of all the friends of peace. Only those eager for war and greedy for scandal could have a short-sighted pleasure in the peculiar way in which the contradiction was obtained and exploited by the jingoistic papers of England."

A much more ingenious and yet equally imaginative specimen of the news fiction is that paragraph in a French newspaper in which William II. is said to have sent a vessel, albeit a small one, of the German fleet, to pass uninvited, and sport the flag of Germany between the lines of the French and English war-ships during their recent review by the King of England. The incident is thus described in the *Matin* (Paris):

"The King and Queen of England, the Minister of State, the admirals and royal chamberlains, twenty thousand sailors constituting the crews of two formidable fleets, a hundred thousand spectators suddenly saw, rushing at full steam between the ironclad monsters of Great Britain and France, a tiny black torpedo-boat at whose stern disdainfully streamed the imperial standard of Germany.

"Nobody knew where it came from; with a wild dash it traversed, like an intruder, the vast area of the maneuvers, the parade-ground on which two nations were celebrating their friendly accord, and then it vanished on the horizon, satisfied with having shown its colors for one instant, and set all tongues wagging with the name of its sovereign just as they had uttered their cheers for other rulers. . . . . .

"It was a new *coup de théâtre*, added to many previous ones; a new imperious gesture of that remarkable personage, who mars the effect of so many brilliant qualities by his pretentious claims to be considered the conductor of the European orchestra."

Such stories as these are made out of whole cloth. They, however, are *canards*, winged creatures, which sometimes fly with the wind, or at any rate may indicate which way the wind blows.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AN ITALIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE admiration roused abroad by Mr. Roosevelt's policy in the proposed increase of the American navy is well represented in an article by Di Palma Federico in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). He echoes the President's views on the powerful navy as an actually productive element in national prosperity; he sees in the American fleet of the future an offensive as well as defensive weapon, and while he thinks that the naval program is the most significant achievement of the Roosevelt administration, he sounds a note of warning, to the effect that ships without men are useless and that the United States must next proceed to train and educate sailors to man her magnificent fighting machines of the future. He says:

"I am speaking from my own point of view as a naval specialist; but every writer or statesman of whatever nation, in considering the vast dimensions of the program laid out by Mr. Roosevelt's government, must acknowledge that the political act of greatest importance which the present President of the United States has carried out, and which concerns other nations also, is the extraordinary and rapid development which he is bringing about in the navy of North America. This matter has roused the attention of all the naval Powers of Europe, and has alarmed certain nations especially. Is not this fact a positive proof of the importance of the measures taken by Mr. Roosevelt and Congress?"

Mr. Federico proceeds to show the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's act, for it shows that Americans have learned that the only way to maintain the economic and financial greatness of a State is to possess a large and efficient navy. A large navy is an expensive, but not an extravagant, appendage to the Government. It is, in fact, an element of production which guarantees the permanence of existing wealth and contributes to its increase by making the flag of the nation feared and respected abroad. "It renders practicable intercourse of every kind between the home country and foreign lands; it thus becomes a promoter of fraternity and peace between nations; it is a most potent agent of civilization as well as an efficient and reliable safeguard of national interests and international rights." Nor is it sufficient to have merely a defensive navy. To quote further:

"It is plainly seen that America's program of new naval construction is not based on the barren theory of mere naval defense. Its purpose is indubitably to provide means for carrying on offensive warfare, over a large area, in blue water. The twelve vast ironclads, of 16,000 tons displacement, all the new ships of the line, constituting a homogeneous fleet of immense power, capable of meeting in battle and receiving the fire of the most powerful European squadrons, impress us with the fact that the American fleet is intended to do something more than guard the coasts of the continent from the occasional attack, more or less problematical, of some European fleet; the whole program of the new naval construction is an elaborate preparation for offensive war by sea."

The writer is inclined to felicitate the United States because its new navy is to be built at a time when the construction of steel war-ships has passed the experimental stage and has become a definite science, and he speaks with pride of the Italian engineers and designers who have convinced all the world that Italian builders were indeed, and still are, the cleverest and most accomplished projectors of battle-ships. He also dwells upon the advantages which the United States Government derives from the fact that its battle-ships are economically built by private firms, thus saving the enormous expenses of public dockyards. In the following words he points out what he considers to be the only danger which may threaten the efficiency of the new American navy:

"The wealth in dollars which enables the United States to build in less than five years a really formidable navy by producing ships will not be equally successful in producing seamen when these are wanting. It is doubtless true that the seaman of a modern ship of war is not a sailor in the strict sense of the term. The crews of a war-ship are no longer the gang of former days, experienced in handling sailing vessels. The sailor has been replaced by the skilled artisan; for the modern ship is a machine, a congeries of complex and delicate parts, each of which requires the care of a specialist—machinist, stoker, electrician, or torpedist—any one of which, without any sea experience, might come straight from the workshop or the foundry."

He goes on to say that the American skilled artisan loves his liberty and his high wages too much to submit to the discipline, confinement, and comparatively low pay of the naval service. He refers to the fact that 20 per cent. of enlisted men desert from the American navy annually. It is true that the Americans are patriotic and flock to the flag, whether by sea or land, in time of danger. But the battle of the Straits of Corea showed that courage and patriotism without special training are powerless. In this respect European navies are superior to the American, which possesses little more than 35,000 trained seamen. This deficiency he hopes and believes will be remedied in time.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "TAINTED-MONEY" PROBLEM FOR THE POPE.

A LIVELY literary debate is now in progress in Italy over the debt of some $20,000,000 due the Pope from the Italian Government under the famous "Guaranty Laws" of 1871, with the interesting feature that the Vatican and the Government seem to have changed sides on this question. Heretofore the Government has maintained the attitude of willingness to pay the Pope the annuity of $650,000 provided by this law, while the Pope has treated the money as tainted by sacrilegious spoliation, because it was the price of the patrimony of Peter, wrested from the Church in 1870. Now, however, the Vatican pamphleteers are beginning to think that this annuity, with interest on the accumulated arrearage of more than $20,000,000, should be paid, while the Government writers reply that the debt is outlawed. The Vatican does not recede from its irreconcilable attitude toward the spoliation of 1870, but now that the Pope has seemingly agreed to a *modus vivendi* with the Italian Government by permitting the faithful to take part in the political affairs of the State, the question as to what equivalent shall be asked for this concession is quite a natural one. Indications point to the fact that the *quid pro quo* demanded will be the entire guaranty sum promised the Pope in 1870, when he was deprived of Rome, together with interest to date. A very able defense of the Vatican's claims—evidently published with the consent or at the suggestion of the Church authorities, is a skilful pamphlet by Monsignor Patrizi, entitled "The Unoutlawable Appropriation and the Guaranty Law"; while the opposite view is defended in an anonymous pamphlet issued by the Lodge of Freemasons in Rome, *Lira e Spada*, and is entitled "The 109 Millions of the Pope. Outlawed Appropriation." The case may be briefly stated thus:

Rome was taken by the Italians in July of 1870. On October 2 of that year the city voted almost unanimously that it wanted to constitute a part of the Italian Government. On October 18 the Ministry of Italy addressed a note to foreign governments announcing that Rome had become the capital of the kingdom, but that "in all things the high position of the Holy Father would be respected and preserved, and that his sovereign character, his inviolability, his civil list, would be fully guaranteed." In accordance with this position, the Italian Government, on May 13, 1871, passed the famous *Legge delle Guarentie* (Guaranty Laws), among the features of which are the following:

The Holy See is guaranteed an annual appropriation of 3,225,000 lire. This sum constitutes a perpetual and inalienable income of the Holy See (*rendita perpetua ed inalienabile*), and, in case the see becomes vacant, passes over to the successor.

As a consequence of the Vatican's refusal to accept this income the accumulated sum due to the end of 1904 was 109,650,000 lire.

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The interest, at the legal rate of five per cent., is now annually 5,482,500 lire, which, with the appropriation of 3,225,000, makes an annual sum of 8,707,500 lire due to the Vatican, and this, it seems, is to be the price to be paid for peace.

The question, is now, Is Italy bound to pay this sum to the Pope? Patrizi declares that this must be done, because the Guaranty Law was practically an international law, and was passed by the Italian Government in order to quiet the Powers and make them content with the new order of things in Italy. Hence the time never can come when this debt is outlawed. The liberals and "patriots" of Italy, as their sentiment is voiced by the other pamphlet, declare, on the other hand, that the law was purely and exclusively an Italian law, and according to the legal code of Italy all rents or appropriations not collected within five years are outlawed, and if not collected within thirty years the whole arrangement falls to the ground. From this point of view the whole Guaranty Law is now a dead letter.

Another and longer reply to Patrizi has been published by the jurist Bompard entitled "The Pope and the Laws of the Nations," in which he declares that "the law of May 13, 1871, is an Italian law and in no manner or form is an international agreement. It was not submitted to the other nations nor was it approved or sanctioned by them." He concludes therefore that the Pope has no right to the accumulated income, which has become an outlawed debt.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW FERMENT IN MOROCCO.

THERE seems to be no peace for the northwestern kingdom of Africa. It is governed by a man who poses as the "Father of the Faithful," but who is pictured by many European papers as a spendthrift and an incompetent. The London *Times* pertinently asks whether it is to prove to his subjects that he is a good oriental prince and a good Mussulman that he imports Circassians from Constantinople and dancing-girls from Cairo? And Albert Milhaud in *L'Européen* (Paris) declares that he spends a great deal too much from the public treasury on his personal pleasures, "on automobiles, cinematographs, and all sorts of modern toys," and "is always 'hard up.'"

According to the *Kölnische Zeitung* he is sitting on pins and needles at the prospect of a Mussulman uprising. This German journal announces:

"An *intransigeant* group of antiforeign sentiment is leagued against the reforms which the Powers are urging upon the Sultan, altho he has not, so far, yielded to the hints and innuendoes of the rebels."

The Maghzen has, however, in obedience to popular clamor, barred the way to Europeans in the streets of Fez which adjoin mosques. Recently a *casus belli* was imminent, owing to the imprisonment by the Maghzen of an Algerian Mussulman, a subject of France. This man was sent in chains to Fez, but eventually was released at the intervention of the French envoy, Mr. Saint-René Taillandier. Mr. Milhaud asks:

"Did the Sultan intend by these maneuvers to feel the pulse of Germany? Did he wish, in spite of the agreement of July, to provoke France and then obtain the support of Germany against that country? This is quite possible when we consider the ignorance that prevails at Fez on nice points of European diplomacy. Perhaps he desired to throw a sop to the antiforeign element among his subjects. On reflection he discovered his mistake. He began to fear the intervention of a French fleet or of Algerian soldiery, and released the Algerian, yet the population has not recovered from the excitement caused by the antiforeign action of so high a personage, and Frenchmen, or those under their protection, now find themselves molested in the environs of Tangier."

A more serious cause of friction between France and Germany has arisen from the fact that the German Government has negotiated a loan to the Sultan of Morocco, altho Mr. Rouvier, Foreign Minister of France, in a note to Prince von Bülow, dated August 17, had said:

"The French Government has never ceased to consider it as a direct and immediate stipulation implied in the agreement of July 8, that the representatives of the two countries at Fez, whose mission is derived from that very agreement, should abstain henceforth from all independent negotiations with the Maghzen."

Prince von Bülow repeated at the beginning of August his promise to adhere faithfully to the agreement of July. Yet he has never denied the loan of 10,000,000 marks, and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), speaking as his organ, and attempting to save the face of Germany diplomacy, announces:

"Little importance is attached in official circles to the fact that Germany has advanced to the Sultan a loan of 10,000,000 marks for the carrying on of a special enterprise. The German bankers are to receive as collateral a mortgage on an estate of the Sultan's at Tangier."

Mr. Milhaud thinks it possible that William II. will bring this mortgage to bear as an influence on matters at the coming conference of the Powers, and thus sums up the situation:

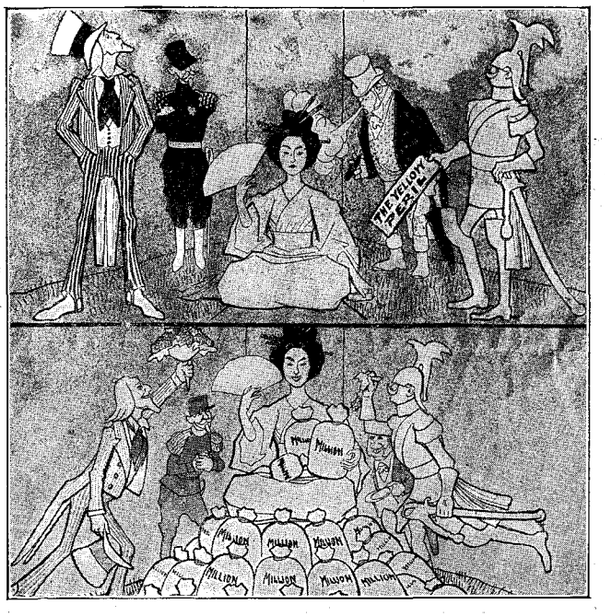
"In view of the conference, things are in a ferment in Morocco. There are incessant insurrections in the empire; a pretender always in arms, and superior to the Sultan in military power; foreigners are molested; the treasury empty; European creditors more ready to provoke a conflict than an agreement; a horde of Mussulmans hostile to foreign ideas and to foreigners, and ministers who resist the reforms which their master proclaims himself eager to adopt! If European diplomats come to an agreement to reform Morocco, will they not meet with opposition in Morocco itself?"

He comes to the conclusion that Morocco must be conquered before it can be reformed, and as the Sultan has no civil, but only a religious authority, he must be made a civil ruler by means of a revolution incited by the Powers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

IF the Kaiser and his advisers thought they could drive a wedge into the Anglo-French entente, says *Public Opinion* (London), they have by this time realized their mistake. Great Britain stands firm by France.

HOWEVER much the future character of Russia's position in the Far East may be affected by the result of the war with Japan, there can be no question, according to the London *Times*, that her capacity for exercising diplomatic influence in Europe remains comparatively unimpaired.



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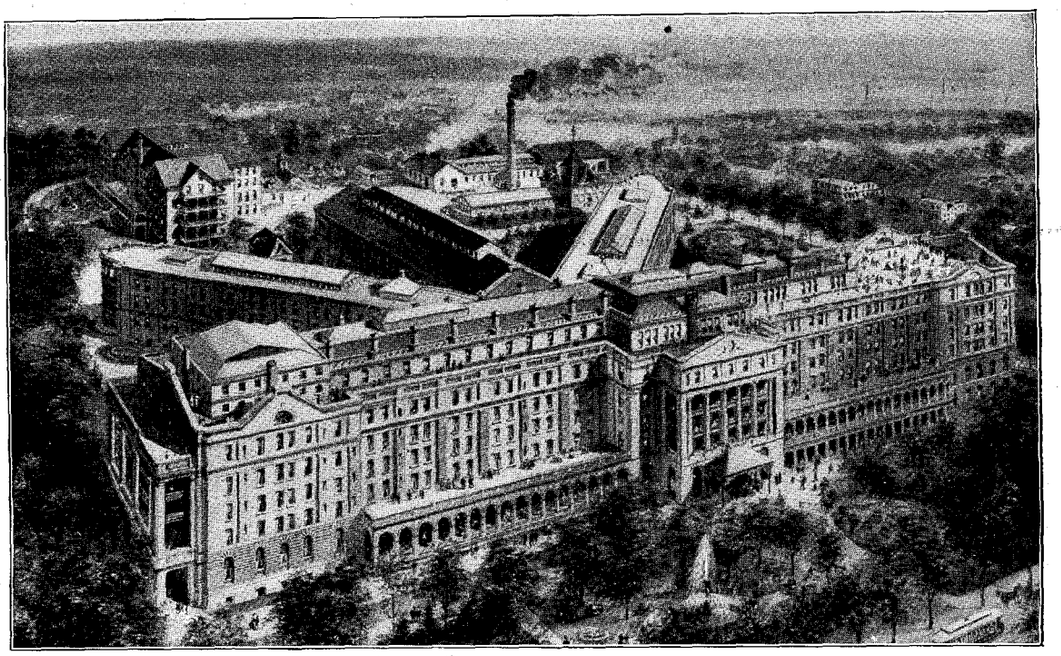

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"The Teller's Tale."—Phil. A. Rush. (Knickerbocker Press.)

"Heretics."—Gilbert K. Chesterton. (John Lane.)

"Pipetown Sandy."—John Philip Sousa. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Man of the Hour."—Octave Thanet. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"A History of Old Pine Street."—Hughes O. Gibbons. (John C. Winston Company.)

"Only a Grain of Sand."—Charles M. Taylor. (John C. Winston Company.)

"Parental Honesty."—Sylvanus Stall. (The Vir Publishing Company, $0.60 net.)

"Shakespeare's Christmas."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Minerva's Manœuvres."—Charles Battell Loomis. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

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"The Romance of Gentle Will."—Clyde C. Westover. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

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"Russia and its Crisis."—Professor Milyoukov. (University Press, Chicago, $3.20.)

"America to England."—Minot J. Savage. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Bibliografia Rafael M. Merchán."—Domingo Figarola-Caneda. (Imp. y Pap. La Universal.)

"The Upton Letters."—T. B. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25, net.)

"Yourie Gardenin—A Russian Character Study."—Anonymous. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Religion of the Ancient Egyptians."—George Steindorff, Ph.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Socialist Library II."—J. Ramsay MacDonald. (Independent Labor Party.)

"Science and Religion."—Benj. F. Loomis. (Fowler & Wells Company, $1.50, net.)

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Brought from Araby, and bright
With the Orient's golden light;
Spicery of buds and vines
Flavors his delicious wines;

Is it strange his lyrics hold
So much of the summer's gold?
Rapture of the roses caught,
Into music deftly wrought;
Run and ripple of the rills
All translated in his trills;
Every sweet, enchanted thing
In his gladness made to sing.
Ah, my mocking-bird, drink on
Till the happy day is gone;
Till the pale moon rising up

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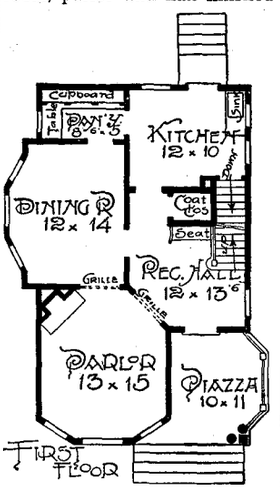

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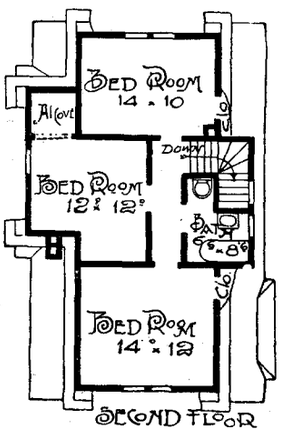

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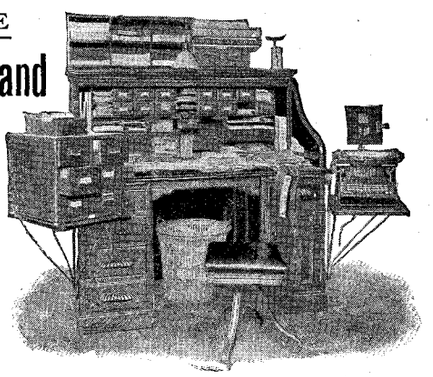

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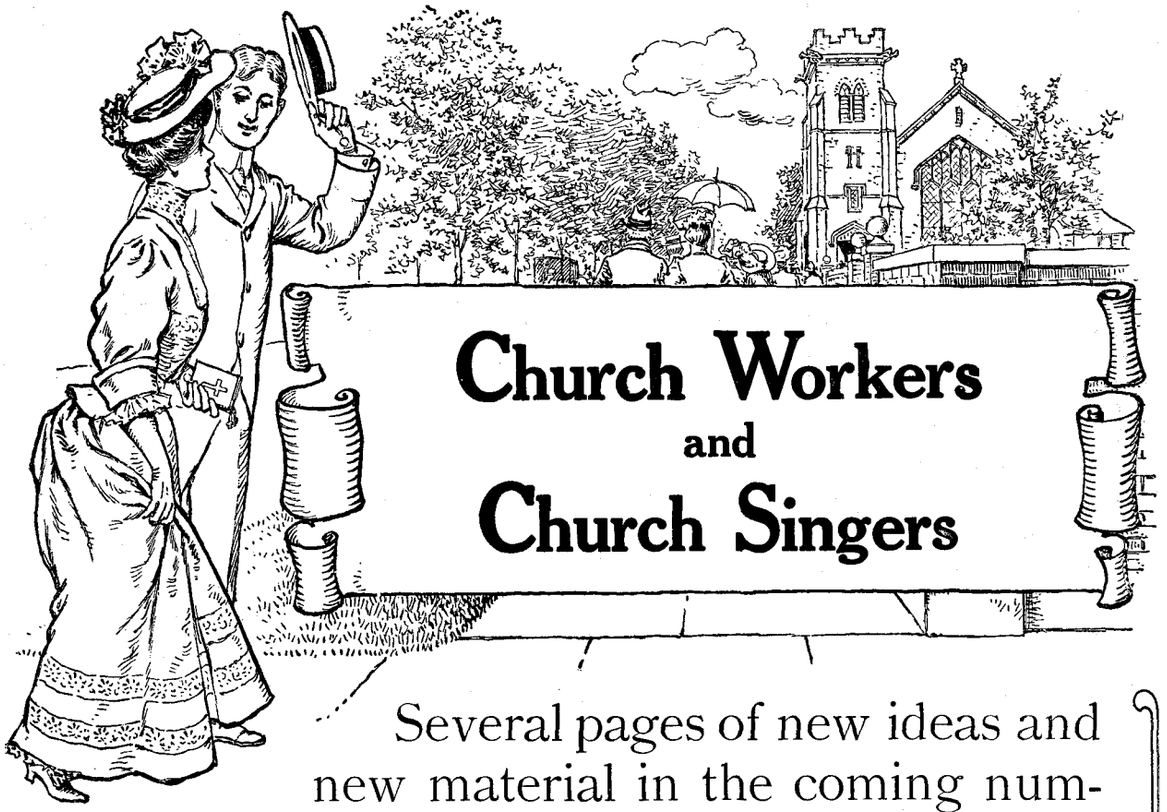

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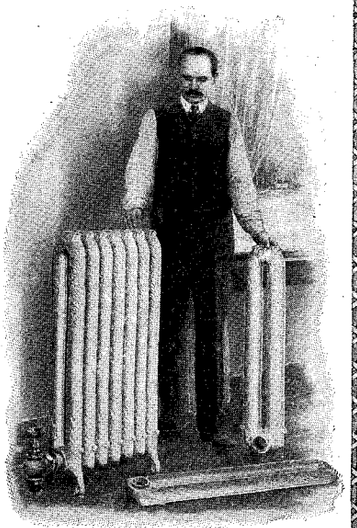

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Drops the stars down in your cup;
Then to dreams once more, and then—
All the world grows still again!

—From The Metropolitan.

Unexpressed.

BY LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

He had words or smiles for them all,
His friends, his foes and—the rest;
But for one that he loved, no word,
No smile, not a cool hand pressed,
Nor a sigh: but an empty jest.

Yet there at the hearth of his heart
The fire burned, warm and wide,
While the welcome upon his lips,
For the guest who did not abide,
Stammered, and sobbed, and died.

—From Harper's Weekly.

CURRENT EVENTS.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

September 3.—President Roosevelt receives the Mikado's congratulations on the part he had taken in bringing about peace. The Czar wires to his army at the front that duty commanded him not to further expose his troops to the horrors of war, so he accepted the preliminary peace conditions. It is asserted that Mr. Witte repeatedly urged the Czar to pay an indemnity. The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan is completed.

September 5.—The treaty of peace is signed at Portsmouth by the envoys of Russia and Japan. The treaty provides that it shall be countersigned by the Czar and the Mikado within fifty days; that each government will reimburse the other for the cost of maintenance of prisoners, and that the evacuation of Manchuria by both sides must be completed within eighteen months.

September 6.—Despatches from Tokyo show that the people generally are dissatisfied over the terms of the peace treaty. Riots are reported in the streets of Tokyo. The Russian and Japanese peace envoys arrived in New York from Portsmouth.

September 7.—A mob in Tokyo, infuriated by the peace terms, stones E. H. Harriman and Marquis Ito and threatens Baron Komura's residence; anti-American feeling is intense in the city, where martial law rules. Baron Komura, at New York, declares there is no possibility of the peace treaty failing.

September 8.—Rioting breaks out at Kobé, where the statue of Marquis Ito is thrown down and dragged through the streets. Tokyo is quiet under martial law; many Christian churches are said to have been destroyed by the mobs. The populace still demands the rejection of the peace treaty.

RUSSIA.

September 4.—Fifty persons are killed and hundreds wounded in fighting growing out of a street-car strike at Baku. Alarming conditions prevail throughout the Caucasus, where the entire country is in revolt.

September 6.—The situation in the Caucasus and at Baku is growing worse. Despite the fact that reinforcements have been sent, the force of troops is believed to be inadequate to control the warring Tartars and Armenians in the Caucasus.

Admiral Nebogatoff and three captains are dismissed from the Russian navy for the surrender of their war-ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 2.—An outbreak of cholera in Eastern Prussia creates alarm at Berlin.

September 3.—Insulting posters are displayed at

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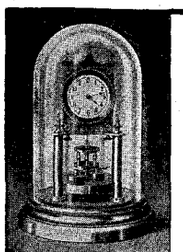

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Canton as evidence of the strong anti-American feeling prevailing.

September 4.—A number of new cases of cholera are reported in Prussia.

Secretary Taft and his party arrive at Canton, and their visit to China is said to have had an effect in decreasing the boycott.

September 5.—Great care is exercised in the quarantine arrangements at Hamburg to prevent the spread of cholera to this country.

The French Cable Company ignores a decree of the Venezuelan Government closing its offices at all stations.

September 7.—President Castro orders the expulsion of Mr. Brun, manager of the French Cable Company at Caracas.

September 8.—Nearly four hundred persons are killed and thousands injured by an earthquake in Calabria, Southern Italy.

Domestic.

September 2.—The board of consulting engineers for the Panama Canal decides to visit the isthmus.

September 3.—Two yellow-fever cases are reported from Pensacola, Fla. The New-Orleans situation is favorable.

September 4.—Robert Bacon, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is appointed to succeed Francis B. Loomis as Assistant Secretary of State.

The Civil Service Commission, it is said, will establish agencies in New York, Chicago and New Orleans for the employment of labor for the Panama Canal.

September 5.—President Roosevelt demands the resignation of F. W. Palmer, public printer, to take effect on September 15.

The beef packers succeed in obtaining a postponement of their trial for violation of the anti-trust law until September 18.

Hezekiah Butterworth, writer of many books for juvenile readers, dies at Warren, R. I.

September 6.—The Grand Army of the Republic encampment opens at Denver.

The New York legislative committee to investigate insurance conditions begins its sessions.

Several railroads, in response to inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission, disclaim responsibility in the matter of refrigeration rates.

September 7.—The Southern Cotton Growers' Association fixes the minimum price of cotton at 11 cents.

Testimony given in the insurance investigation shows that officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company have participated in profits of syndicates selling securities to the company.

September 8.—Forty-four new cases and four deaths from yellow fever are reported from New Orleans.

Judge William L. Penfield is appointed by the President to visit South America and report on trade relations between countries there.

President Roosevelt is asked to investigate the award of a fifty-million-dollar commissary contract to J. E. Markel, of Omaha, Neb.

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Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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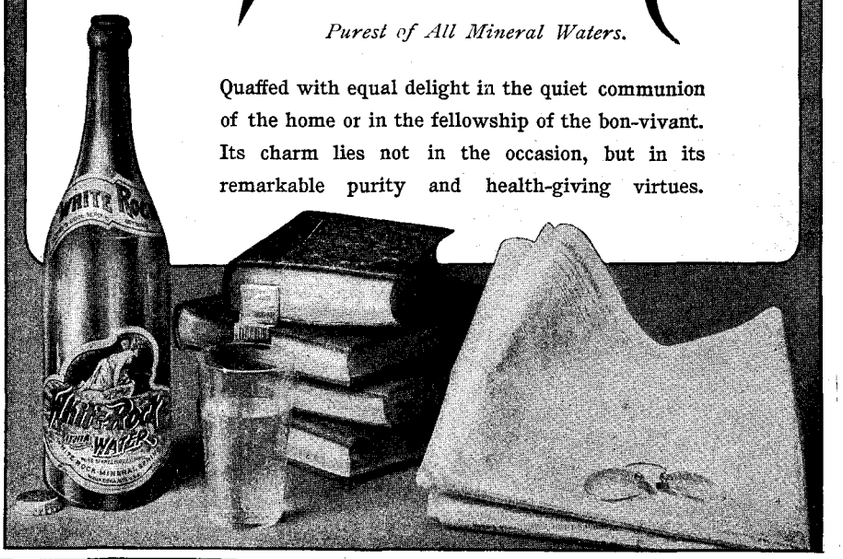

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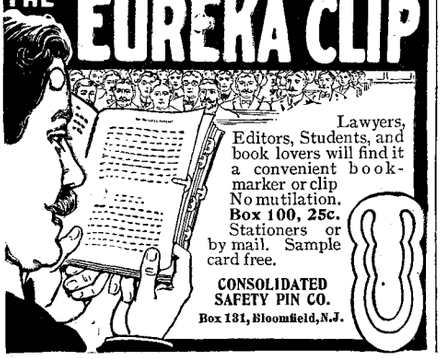

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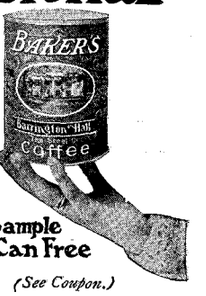

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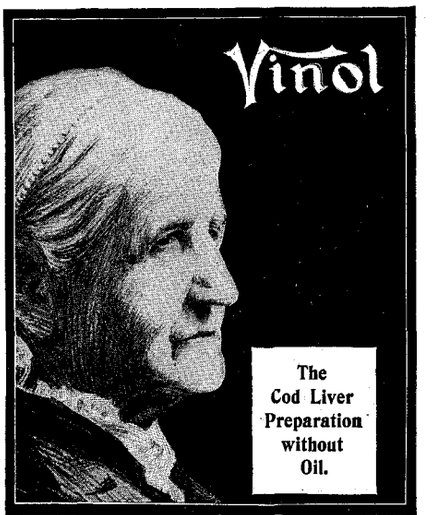
Great Idea.—GREEN (after dinner): "Your wife is a handsome and brilliant woman, old man. I should think you would be jealous of her."

BROWN (confidentially): "To tell you the truth, Green, I am. I never invite anybody here that any sane woman would take a fancy to."—*Chicago News.*



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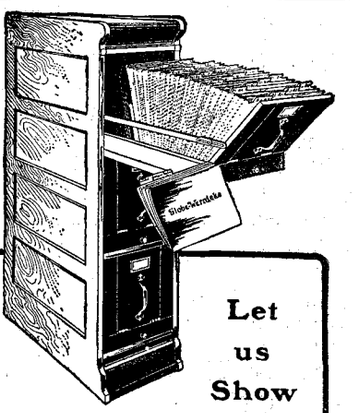

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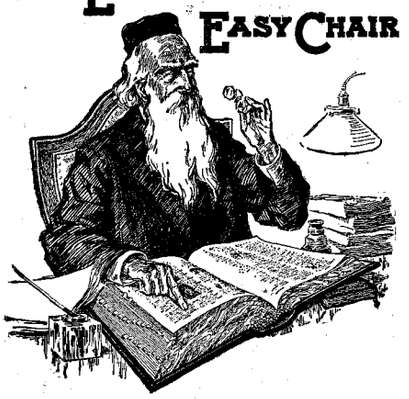


In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. B. W.," Havana, Cuba.—"Who was the celebrated Mara?"

This reference is to Gertrude Elizabeth Schmeling Mara, a German singer born in Cassel in 1749; died in 1833. She was the wife of the well-known violoncellist Mara, and the most celebrated singer of her time. For further information consult any dictionary on music or musicians.

"M. L. B.," Wilmington, Del.—"(1) Kindly give the meaning and pronunciation of the Russian papers 'Novoye Vremya' and 'Novosti,' which you so often quote in 'The Literary Digest.' (2) Kindly define the obsolete word 'delibred.'"

(1) The words are pronounced nov'o-yeh vrem'yah (pronounce "o" in first syllable as in "not"), nov'os-tee (both "o's" as in "not"); and mean "the new time" and "the news," respectively. (2) This is the past participle of the obsolete verb "deliber," which means "to deliberate, weigh, or consider."

"H. P. M.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"(1) In announcing hymns after having sung several, and one more is to be sung before some other exercise, is it correct to say, 'We will *yet* sing,' etc.? (2) May 'yet' be used correctly by a guest leaving a party of friends in such a sentence as, 'I hope you will *yet* have a pleasant time'?"

(1) "Yet" means "in addition; besides"; therefore, "We will *yet* sing another hymn" would be correct. (2) The sentence should read, "I hope you will *still* have a pleasant time," in order to indicate that the pleasant time will continue. If "yet" were used the implication would be that up to the time of the departure of the guest no such pleasant time had been experienced.

"J. B.," New York.—"(1) What is the difference between 'begin' and 'commence'? (2) Is it correct to say 'buy goods *of* a person'? (3) What is the correct pronunciation of 'inquiry'? (4) Is 'ei' in 'neither' pronounced 'ai' as in 'aisle'? (5) Should 'contiguity' and 'ameliorate' be used when 'contact' and 'improve' will do as well?"

(1) To "begin" is to do the first act of, to take the first step in; to "commence" is to make a beginning of. In signification there is no difference whatever between "commence" and "begin." The former word is from the Latin; the latter is Saxon, and is preferred before an infinitive. (2) As one of the meanings of "of" is "from," one may purchase goods "of" a person. (3) Correctly this is pronounced in-quire'i. (4) "Ei" in "neither" should be pronounced as double "e," and not as "i," but the second pronunciation has some vogue. (5) This is a matter of taste. The simpler the word the more easily is the meaning understood.

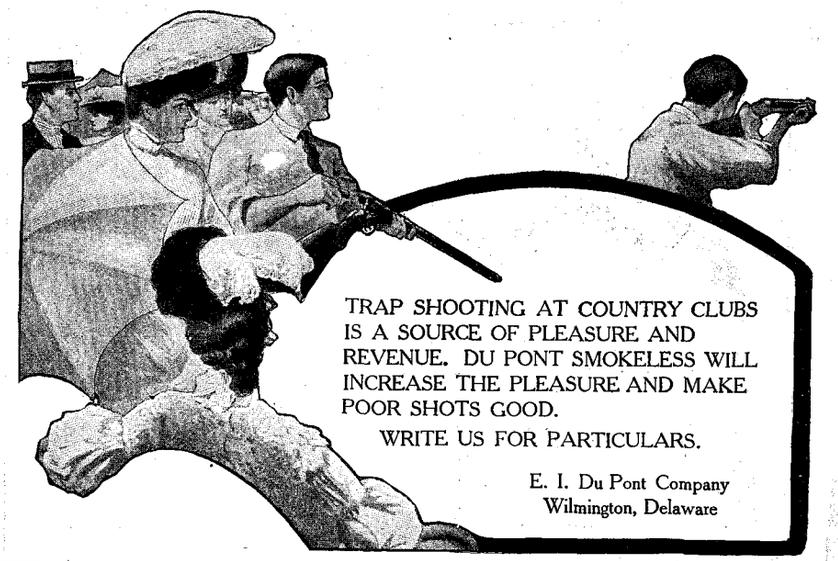
"C. M. Van A.," Butte, Mont.—The sentence that you cite is incorrect. The pronoun should be in the nominative case, and not in the objective.

"E. G. M.," Tampa, Fla.—"Under 'meteorite' in my dictionary I note that it is stated to have been found at Mt. Joy, Adams County, Pa. Excepting Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, I believe that the only town of that name in Pennsylvania is in Clearfield County."

According to the U. S. Census for 1900, page 330, Mt. Joy is in Adams County, Pa.

"R. L. G.," Chattahoochee, Fla.—"Kindly tell me who wrote the song the 'Old Folks at Home.'"

An American song-writer named Stephen Collins Foster, who was born in 1826 and died in 1864.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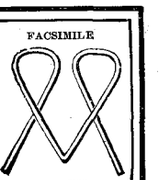

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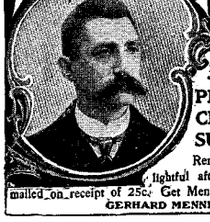

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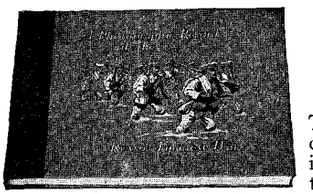

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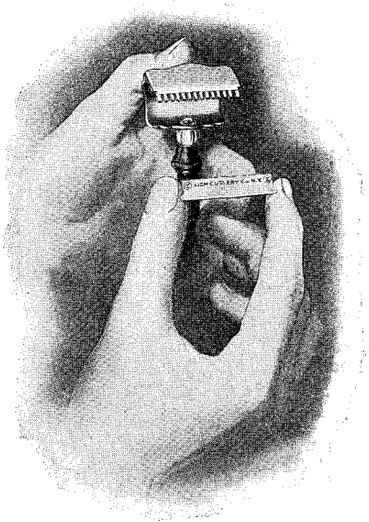

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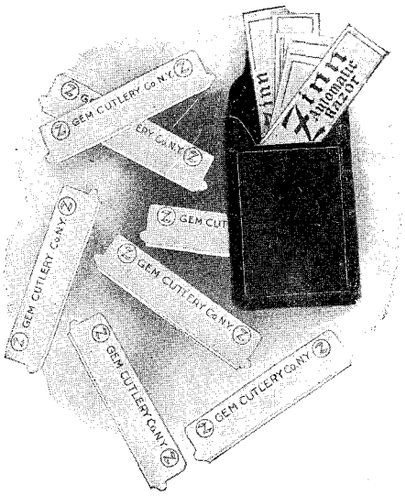

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